THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Vol. XLI, No. 1064

November 16, 1959

STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF AN INTERDEPENDENT WORLD • Statement by Under Secretary Dillon and Text of GATT Communique . . 703

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bulletin

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November 16, 1959

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Public Services Division, Bureau of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

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Strengthening the Economic Foundations of an Interdependent World

STATEMENT BY UNDER SECRETARY DILLON1

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This session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is a significant occasion. We have moved from our customary meeting place in Geneva to convene for the first time in one of the world's great industrial and commercial centers. By so doing we widen public understanding of the important work of GATT and gain for ourselves a better appreciation of the trade problems which confront member countries.

It is, I think, especially fitting that we have inaugurated this new tradition in Tokyo, the capital of a nation whose economic future is so heavily dependent on the healthy expansion of world trade, which it is the business of GATT to promote. The Japanese Government and people have done everything possible to make our meeting here successful and pleasant. My Government thanks them for their gracious hospitality.

This meeting at Tokyo is particularly significant, for the time is at hand when we must press forward with greater vigor than ever before in the task of freeing international trade from discriminations and restrictions. Success in this effort is essential to assure economic growth and raise standards of living in the industrialized and less developed nations alike.

The members of GATT have initiated a new program for the further expansion of trade. They have agreed to another general negotiation for the reduction of tariffs, to begin in 1960. They have established special procedures to study the difficult problem of agricultural protectionism around the world. And they have undertaken an analysis of

ways to increase the export earnings of the less developed countries. It is the hope of my Government that at our present session we will give further impetus to all three parts of this new program for trade expansion.

The year just past has been one of remarkable economic advance in many sectors of the economy of the free world. The United States has recovered from the recession of 1957-58 and has moved to new highs in economic output. In Western Europe and Japan renewed economic expansion is taking place, and these nations have very substantially increased their gold and foreignexchange reserves. These developments, together with the actions of the Western European countries last December in making their currencies convertible on external account, have opened the door to a period of great progress in international trade. But unless we move forward while we can there is the unpleasant prospect that the opportunity for progress may be lost. If forward steps are not now taken, I am afraid that the trend toward greater freedom of trade may be reversed. For the present situation is inherently unstable and cannot be long maintained. Either we move ahead to get rid of outmoded trade restrictions. or we can expect a resurgence of protectionism and restrictive action.

U.S. Balance-of-Payments Deficit

The substantial gain in gold and foreign exchange reserves in other industrial countries has been associated with an exceptionally large deficit in the balance of payments of the United States during the last 2 years. Briefly, the facts are these:

The United States is currently running a surplus of exports of goods and services at a rate of about \$3.5 billion annually. This surplus, however, has not been adequate to cover the large payments by the United States to the rest of the world

¹Made on Oct. 27 at the Ministerial Meeting of the l5th session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which convened at Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 26 (press release 755 dated Oct. 26). For an announcement of the meeting and a list of the U.S. delegation, see BULLETIN of Nov. 9, 1959, p. 679. Mr. Dillon was the U.S. ministerial representative.

which have resulted from our policies of assisting the development of the less developed areas, of encouraging the flow of private investment abroad, and of helping to maintain defensive strength overseas in the interest of the security of the free world. Net United States Government grants, loans, and other capital outflow, most of which are associated directly or indirectly with United States exports, are running at about \$2.5 billion annually. The outflow of private capital accounts for an additional \$2 billion. And, finally, United States military expenditures abroad are about \$3 billion per year.

If we measure the overall deficit in the U.S. balance of payments by the net transfers of gold and liquid dollar assets from the United States to the rest of the world, we find that the deficit was \$3.4 billion in 1958 and is expected to be around \$4 billion this year. Deficits of this magnitude cannot of course continue. For our part we have adopted domestic fiscal and monetary policies directed toward financial stability, including a balanced budget in the current fiscal year.

There are signs of improvement in our exports, and we look forward to some improvement in our payments situation next year. But, if this deficit is to be reduced to proportions consistent with healthy world trade, prompt action is required by other countries as well. This action should be designed to expand world trade for the greater prosperity of all and thus avoid the undesirable alternative of restrictive measures to balance world trade at lower and less prosperous levels.

Removal of Trade Discriminations Important

The most important immediate step which should be taken in this direction is the prompt removal of the remaining trade discriminations—the legacy of postwar economic conditions which no longer prevail—which have applied with special severity against imports from dollar areas.

The restoration of external convertibility to the main trading currencies of the world, made possible by the economic recovery of the other industrial countries and the marked shift in the world payments situation, has removed any balance-of-payments justification for discriminatory restrictions by countries whose export earnings are largely in convertible currencies. The continuation of discrimination can only weaken the world economic system and the international trade and

financial institutions which all of us have labored so hard to strengthen. Of equal importance, continued discrimination will make it exceedingly difficult for the United States and other affected countries to maintain forward-looking trade policies. The removal of discriminatory trade restrictions is therefore important to all of the Contracting Parties—not merely to the United States and those other countries to whose trade these discriminations have been applied.

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I do not mean to overlook the progress that has taken place. We appreciate the recent steps taken by several countries—Australia, France, Malaya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, among others—to reduce discriminatory restrictions. We strongly feel, however, that the time has come to do away with discriminatory restrictions altogether. This task should be completed during the next few months. We therefore heartly endorse the statement presented to the Contracting Parties by the International Monetary Fund, making clear the Fund's view that discriminations generally are no longer justifiable on balance-of-payments grounds.²

I would hope that the representatives of Contracting Parties at this Ministerial Meeting will express their support of the principle that the discriminatory application of quantitative restrictions under article XIV of the General Agreement must quickly be brought to an end, taking into account the special considerations referred to in the Fund decision. The consensus that emerges from the ministerial discussions could be reflected in the annual report on the discriminatory application of import restrictions, to be prepared by the Contracting Parties at this session in compliance with article XIV: 1(g) of the General Agreement.

The improved financial position of the other industrialized countries also means that many of them will be able to dispense entirely with all quantitative restrictions, whether or not discriminatory, which were previously needed to protect the balance of payments. The United States recognizes that in some cases a limited period of time may be required to complete the elimination of all quantitative restrictions and that in the case of certain products limited waivers from GATT's basic rules may be necessary. However, the United States and other GATT countries which have not resorted to balance-of-payment restrictions.

Department of State Bulletin

² For text, see Bulletin of Nov. 9, 1959, p. 681.

tions are entitled to expect that this period be short and that, where continued restrictions are permitted under waivers, the country benefiting from the waiver will make every effort to remove the permitted restrictions at the earliest possible moment.

Economic Problems of Less Developed Countries

While the economies of the industrial countries have been expanding, many of the less developed countries have continued to face serious economic problems. The progress of a number of these countries has been held back by the exceptional difficulties which they faced in their struggle to achieve self-generating economic growth. Also their problems have been intensified in recent years by the general decline in the prices of primary products, although some improvement of these prices has now taken place.

The United States has provided, and will continue to provide, financial and technical assistance to the less developed countries. We are doing this bilaterally and through various international organizations. We are pleased that at the recent meeting of the Governors of the World Bank in Washington it was agreed to draft a charter for an International Development Association to supplement existing financial resources available for development assistance. We also hope and expect that other industrial countries will increasingly, through their own programs, share in the responsibility of providing capital for development purposes.

Capital alone, however, can do only part of the job. As we all know, expanded trade is vitally important to the growth of these countries. Imports must be relied upon to supply most of the capital equipment for new industries, some of the food needed for the nourishment of rapidly increasing populations, and some of the raw material supplies for manufacturing. As populations grow, living standards improve, and diversification and industrialization progress. The import needs of these countries will also grow. Only a portion of these increasing import requirements can be met by an inflow of capital from the industrialized countries. In short, less developed countries must export if they are to achieve adequate economic growth.

We must continue to search for practical solu-

tions. The preliminary reports of Committee II. relating to agricultural protectionism, and Committee III, relating to specific barriers to exports from less developed areas, represent a beginning. It is important that the continuing work of these committees be done thoroughly and carefully so that the conclusions which emerge will be useful to governments in deciding upon practical courses of action. We may also take encouragement from the steps which have been taken to deal cooperatively with the problems of individual commodities. The activities of the GATT, the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the specialized commodity study groups represent a broad, well-balanced approach to the trade problems of the less developed countries and place us in a better position than before to make headway against them.

Problem of Exports From Low-Wage Countries

Another difficult problem which is becoming more acute is that of exports of manufactures from countries with relatively low wages, especially as productive capacity in these countries increases. Various measures to limit the expansion of such exports have been applied by exporting as well as importing countries. Quantitative restrictions on imports by higher income countries have not been eased as rapidly as improved economic and financial conditions would warrant. The United States believes these countries should maintain steady, if gradual, increase in imports of manufactured products from the low-wage countries. This is in their own economic interest as well as in that of the supplying countries.

We are particularly concerned that 14 countries still deny to Japan the full benefits of the General Agreement. We believe that the continuation of this situation, for whatever reasons, weakens the structure of the General Agreement and should be remedied as soon as possible. We strongly support Japan's hopes for full and equal treatment with other nations under the GATT.

It is, of course, recognized that sharp increases in imports, over a brief period of time and in a narrow range of commodities, can have serious economic, political, and social repercussions in the importing countries. The problem is to find the means to ameliorate the adverse effects of an abrupt invasion of established markets while con-

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³ For background, see ibid., Oct. 19, 1959, p. 531.

tinuing to provide steadily enlarged opportunities for trade.

What can be done to meet this problem? We do not pretend to have the answer ourselves and would welcome comments from others.

Perhaps it would be appropriate for the Contracting Parties to establish a panel of experts to study this question.

Tariff Negotiations and the EEC

One of the most important activities of the Contracting Parties during the next few years will be to carry out successfully a new major tariff negotiation. Committee I has completed its preparatory work for these negotiations and has submitted to us an excellent report, which merits our approval.

There is, however, one aspect of the arrangements for the tariff negotiating conference which is a cause for serious concern. It is, I believe, widely recognized that a test of the success of these negotiations will be the extent to which effective results are achieved in negotiating downward the level of the common tariff of the European Economic Community. If such results are to be accomplished, it is essential that as many GATT countries as possible participate in negotiations with the Community. My Government strongly hopes that all countries will signify their willingness to participate at an early date. Failure to do so could, in our opinion, gravely prejudice the prospects for really worthwhile results. More than that, unless there is broad participation in these negotiations, we may all stand to lose the most favorable opportunity to gain wider markets for exports to the Six.4

At this session, as on previous occasions, the Contracting Parties will receive a report from the European Economic Community on the progress made under the Treaty of Rome. That progress has been substantial. My Government considers that developments within the Community and the evolution of the Community's external economic policies should give all contracting parties cause for satisfaction. Events, I think, will show that the true spirit of the Community is the endeavor to transform the economies of six nations into one—a factor of great political as well as economic

significance—and that the measures necessary to the creation of the Community will not be directed against outside countries. with

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We have noted the recent proposals of the Commission of the European Economic Community designed to emphasize the liberal orientation of the Community's relations with the rest of the world. We welcome these proposals. We believe they should be supported by the Governments of the six countries. And we urge that they be reinforced by further actions making evident beyond any doubt the intention of the Community to remove cause for concern that the creation of the Community may be harmful to international trade.

At this session the United States will again report to the Contracting Parties on the agricultural restrictions which it maintains under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in order to safeguard domestic agricultural programs. My Government is making a strenuous effort to seek a solution to the problem of agricultural surpluses. We have lowered our levels of price support and have sought to bring production and consumption more closely into line with the realities of the market. As we progress in these efforts we hope to lessen the need for import restrictions on the agricultural commodities involved, even though they represent only a small percentage of our agricultural imports.

Broadening the GATT Trading Community

The Contracting Parties are wisely seeking to broaden the geographic extension of the GATT trading community. Steps are being taken toward the provisional accession of Switzerland and Israel, and it is anticipated that at the forthcoming tariff conference negotiations will take place with Israel, Cambodia, and perhaps other countries looking toward their full accession. My Government welcomes Yugoslavia's closer relationship with the Contracting Parties. We shall also be pleased to see the establishment of a formal relationship between the Contracting Parties and Poland. The decision and declaration agreed upon by the working party on relations

⁴ The six nations comprising the European Economic Community (the Common Market) are Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

⁵ For texts of notices by the Committee for Reciprocity Information and the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements, together with declarations by the Governments of Israel, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia, see BULLETIN of Sept. 28, 1959, p. 450.

with Poland at its recent meeting accomplish this purpose. We regard these arrangements as entirely satisfactory.

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Mr. Chairman [Fernando García Oldini, Chile], I would like to express the thanks of my Government for your sound counsel and constructive leadership in guiding the deliberations of the Contracting Parties during the past year. I also want to pay tribute, once again, to our Executive Secretary, Mr. Eric Wyndham-White, and his staff. It is in large part because of their excellent work over the years that the General Agreement has come to take its place as the truly effective world economic institution it is today.

The great principles upon which GATT was established—of freedom of trade, of nondiscrimination, of mutual advantage and fair dealingthese principles provide the only solid foundation for healthy economic relations in an increasingly interdependent world. We must continue to strengthen GATT as the primary international instrument for translating these principles into action—applying them effectively in the day-today decisions of our governments. In this way we can look forward with hope to a bright future in which all our peoples will gain a richer life. Our meeting in Tokyo, I am confident, will mark another milestone of progress in the great enterprise upon which we are all embarked.

TEXT OF GATT COMMUNIQUE

The first three days of the fifteenth session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade have been devoted to an exchange of views between the ministerial representatives of Contracting

The Ministers took note with satisfaction of the improved economic situation which, they felt, opened the door to a further significant advance in international trade and provided an opportunity for substantial progress in furthering the objectives of the General Agreement.

The Ministers welcomed the action taken during the past year by certain countries to make their currencies convertible for nonresidents. They agreed that, as a result of this development, there was no longer any justification on balance-of-payments grounds, for discriminatory restrictions by countries whose export earnings were largely in convertible currencies and noted the measures

already taken by a number of countries to reduce discrimination; the Ministers took particular account of the recent decision of the International Monetary Fund on discrimination. They recognized that where such discriminating restrictions had been in force for a long time, a reasonable but short period might be needed before they could be eliminated fully. They also considered that rapid progress could now be made in the elimination of all quantitative restrictions on imports by countries no longer experiencing balance-of-payments difficulties.

The Ministers also felt that the present favourable climate of international trade made it important to press on with the GATT programme for trade expansion, that is to say (a) arrangements for the 1960/61 Tariff Conference should be rapidly completed due account being taken of the suggestions put forward in the course of the discussion, (b) the examination of the ways and means of expanding international trade in agricultural products and of reducing agricultural protectionism should be energetically pursued and (c) the search for practical steps to help the less developed countries to increase their export earnings should be intensified.

Throughout the discussions great emphasis was laid on the importance of every effort being made to help the less developed countries which have not shared fully in the improvement of economic conditions. It was pointed out that increased export earnings by these countries are essential to help them to develop and diversify their economies, and thus to reduce their vulnerability to short-term fluctuations in primary commodity prices.

In the course of the ministerial discussions, reference was frequently made to the possible disruptive effect of a sharp increase in exports of manufactured goods from countries where the cost of production is substantially lower than that prevailing in the importing countries. It was generally recognized that, although this may in certain instances create serious economic and social problems in the importing countries, it was essential to adopt liberal rather than restrictive policies to overcome those difficulties. A suggestion was made during the course of the discussions that this is a problem which might usefully be studied by a panel of experts to be designated by the Contracting Parties.

In reference to the European Economic Community and to other regional economic arrangements, such as the proposals for a free trade association among seven countries in Western Europe and the plans for economic integration in Latin America, the Ministers agreed that such groupings had to take full account of the trade interests of other countries and to pursue outward looking policies in accordance with the principles and objectives of the General Agreement.

The Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the increasing membership of the GATT and at the arrangements which had already been made or are proposed for bringing Yugoslavia and Poland into closer association with the Contracting Parties. This, they considered, was evidence of the increasing recognition throughout the world of the important role played by the GATT in matters relating to international trade policy.

The Ministerial Representatives joined in expressing satisfaction that the fifteenth session of the Contracting

⁴ Issued at the conclusion of the meeting of ministerial representatives on Oct. 29.

Parties was being held in an Asian capital. This was the first such meeting since the foundation of the organization. The Ministerial Representatives were also unanimous in their appreciation of the generosity and hospitality of the Japanese Government and of the great effort which had been made to provide such excellent facilities for the work of the conference.

The Contracting Parties will now continue their discussions at official level and will examine further the suggestions which have emerged from the meetings held at a ministerial level.

Development Loan Fund Announces New Procurement Policy

Following is a statement issued on October 20 by Vance Brand, Managing Director of the Development Loan Fund, relating to the procurement policy to be followed by the Development Loan Fund.

In view of the growth in the economic strength of the industrialized countries of the free world and their steadily increasing ability to assist the less developed countries, and taking into account the changes which have taken place in the world payments situation, the lending policies of the Development Loan Fund have been reviewed. There is now a fair presumption that other industrialized countries which export capital goods to the less developed countries are in a financial position to provide long-term loans on reasonable terms to assist such countries in their development programs. It has therefore been decided that particularly in financing the foreign exchange costs of development projects and programs the DLF will place primary emphasis on the financing of goods and services of U.S. origin. The Board of Directors of the DLF in the application of this new policy will, in the case of those projects or programs which have reached an advanced point of consideration by the DLF under its previous policies, give consideration to the avoidance of undue hardship.1

Four Western Powers To Meet at Paris December 19

White House press release dated November 1

In accordance with the exchanges of views which have taken place in recent days among the interested capitals it has been decided, at the suggestion of the President of the French Republic, that a meeting will be held in Paris beginning December 19th to undertake a preliminary examination of the questions which could later be discussed with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

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The President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany will accordingly go to Paris for this occasion.

ANZUS Council Meets at Washington

Following is the text of a communique released at the close of the 10th meeting of the ANZUS Council, held at Washington, D.C., October 26.

Press release 758 dated October 26

The ANZUS Council met today in Washington to review subjects of interest to the three countries. The Right Honorable Walter Nash, Prime Minister, represented New Zealand; the Right Honorable Richard G. Casey, Minister for External Affairs, represented Australia; the Honorable Christian Herter, Secretary of State, was the United States representative at the one-day meeting.

The representatives of Australia, New Zealand and the United States recalled that at the 1958 Council meeting they had enjoined the Chinese Communists to renounce the use of force in settling disputes.¹ In this connection, Prime Minister Nash and Minister Casey noted with satisfaction the agreement by President Eisenhower and Chairman Khrushchev that "all outstanding international questions should be settled not by the application of force but by peaceful means

¹Lincoln White, chief of the News Division, Department of State, on Oct. 20 read the following statement to news correspondents:

[&]quot;The longstanding policy of the ICA has been to finance the purchase of commodities and equipment for use in its programs from free-world sources, rather than to limit such purchases to United States suppliers. This policy is, of course, subject to review at any time."

¹ For an agreed announcement released at the close of the Oct. 1, 1958, meeting, see BULLETIN of Oct. 20, 1958, p. 612.

through negotiation." ² Each of the Ministers today voiced his concern that Peiping's destructive violence in Asia and its threat of a "liberating" war in the Taiwan Strait should continue to pose a serious threat to the peace of the world. They reiterated their conviction that any resort to force of arms by the Chinese Communists in the Taiwan area or elsewhere could only be regarded as an international problem affecting the stability of the region.

The Ministers agreed that the communist-incited disturbances in Laos constituted a threat to the stability of the Far East which would require the utmost vigilance on the part of both the United Nations and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. They expressed their satisfaction that the United Nations had already acted with dispatch in response to an appeal by the Royal Lao Government for assistance.³ They hoped that there would soon be a satisfactory resolution of this dangerous situation. In this connection it is recognized that if necessary SEATO, to which all three nations adhere, will live up to the obligations it has assumed with respect to the security and integrity of the area.

As a part of its discussion of the world situation, the Council reviewed the recent activities of the communist bloc, the results of Chairman Khrushchev's recent visit to the United States, and communist economic activities in Southeast Asia. The Ministers were confident that economic and social progress in the Far East would render communist political subversion and sabotage in the area increasingly difficult. They noted the growing awareness on the part of Asian countries of the threat posed to life and liberty by communist imperialism. In this situation they were agreed that there was increasing need for other free countries to devote a larger share of their resources through bilateral or multilateral channels, such as the Colombo Plan, for technical and economic development assistance to the countries of the area.

The Ministers agreed that this, the tenth, meeting of the ANZUS Council had proved extremely

useful in further strengthening their close and most friendly relationships in matters affecting the mutual security of the three countries and the peace of the world.

The delegations also included:

For Australia: The Honorable Howard Beale, Ambassador to the United States; Vice Admiral Sir Roy Dowling, Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee; Mr. Charles Kevin, Australian High Commissioner to Ceylon; Air Vice Marshal W. L. Hely, Head of the Australian Joint Service Staff, Washington.

For New Zealand: Mr. A. D. McIntosh, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs; Major General Cyril E. Weir, Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee; Mr. G. D. L. White, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Embassy of New Zealand; Air Commodore T. F. Gill, Head of the New Zealand Joint Services Mission, Washington.

For the United States: Mr. Robert Murphy, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs; Mr. Allen Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Mr. G. Frederick Reinhardt, Counselor of the Department of State; Mr. J. Graham Parsons, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs; Mr. John Irwin II, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Affairs; Admiral Harry D. Felt, CINCPAC.

U.S. Accepts Canadian Offer for London Properties

Press release 766 dated October 30

The Department of State announced on October 30 that it has accepted the offer made by the Canadian Government for the properties at 1 and 3 Grosvenor Square and 37 and 38 Grosvenor Street, London, which the American Embassy now occupies. This offer in the amount of 1,690,000 pounds sterling, which at the exchange rate of \$2.80 per pound equals \$4,732,000, was the highest received for these premises.

The Canadian Government will take possession of the newly purchased properties when the U.S. Embassy moves to its new quarters, scheduled for completion early in 1960, on the west side of Grosvenor Square.

November 16, 1959

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¹ For text of a communique on the talks between President Eisenhower and Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., see *ibid.*, Oct. 12, 1959, p. 499.

For background, see ibid., Sept. 28, 1959, p. 456.

United States Foreign Policy in Europe

by Under Secretary Murphy 1

The trouble in talking about Europe is to know where to begin. One factor stands out clearly. Almost every European problem with which we deal on a day-to-day basis is affected to a greater or lesser degree by the atmosphere prevailing in East-West relations. The physical presence of the Soviet Union in Europe up to the Elbe River, the emergence of the Soviet-bloc power complex as a major factor in European affairs, the known plans for Communist domination of the area, the well-advertised methods of penetration of national governments and country local entities and groups down to the village and shop union levels-these are all part of the postwar heritage of change. The death in Washington this week of a great man whose name became identified with European reconstruction, General [George C.] Marshall, evokes so many recollections of the problems of postwar Europe and their impact on our present policies.

It might be best to begin by outlining briefly the general terms of our European policy. What are our objectives seen against the backdrop of Soviet presence, competition, and aspirations?

The basic objective of American foreign policy in all areas obviously is the welfare and the security of the American people. In Europe our ties are especially close. So many of us are sprung from the European area. This has led to a far closer and more intimate political relationship than our first President would have imagined.

In 1949 we really crossed the Rubicon when the United States Senate consented to our joining the North Atlantic Alliance. This act, taken deliberately, was of major importance to the United

States as well as to our allies. I believe many of our European friends still do not appreciate what a profound historic change in our policy that was. Article 5 of that treaty of alliance provides that an attack against one is an attack against all 15 members of the Alliance.

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Nothing could be more "entangling," the word used by George Washington in his farewell warning to the Nation to beware of just that kind of alliance. However, the wisdom of his time cannot be translated into the problems of the highly competitive and steadily shrinking world of our day. As our late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles often pointed out, it is too burdensome, if not impossible, for any one nation to provide for its national security out of its own resources. Therefore our European allies and we adopted the principle of collective security. This is a cardinal element of our European policy. This is at times related to the description "positions of strength," which seems to have become anathema to Chairman Khrushchev. As it is in our thinking purely a defensive apparatus, we don't see why Mr. Khrushchev should find the policy or the description of it especially provocative—unless he feels that his own private road to communism would be better served were we to adopt a policy of positions of weakness.

A concomitant of our collective security policy, of course, is a healthy European economy and prosperity. The European economy can only prosper in a state of security. Behind the shield of the Alliance Europe has moved forward to a new plateau of economic progress and well-being.

When we promote European prosperity and economic strength we are not entirely unselfish. It means stronger allies increasingly able not only to contribute to our mutual economic benefit but also to carry their fair share of the burden of the com-

¹Address made before the National Women's Republican Club at New York, N.Y., on Oct. 22 (press release 745).

mon defense. This vast reservoir of skilled manpower and industry, with something in the neighborhood of a quarter of a billion souls, must of necessity be a most important factor in our foreign policy.

We seek in a variety of ways to lend support to European integration, realizing of course that this primarily is a European problem. The issues which arise in this field are complex and involve intricate questions, such as that relating to the Common Market and proposals for a free trade area. These are delicate problems which concern, among other things, the relationship of the United Kingdom to the Continent. Healthy trade relationships are vital to the success of our policies in Europe.

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Some of our European allies have important territorial interests in other areas such as Africa. We have witnessed since World War II the greatest upsurge of nationalism in history. As you know, 32 nations have joined the United Nations since it was organized. Many of these are nations which have only recently achieved independence. Some of these are passing through experimental stages of government and are often in need of cooperation and support. Other territories have aspirations to achieve independence. Whether in Asia, Africa, or the Middle East, the pattern is frequently the same.

The traditional sympathy of this country for those who, when able to assume the responsibility of government, aspire to self-determination is well known. We have responded generously to these aspirations over a period of years. At the same time the rush to nationalism has disturbed, sometimes explosively, the relations between some of our European allies and the populations which they have governed. Colonialism has become a dirty word and joins a similar word, "imperialism," as the two most used and abused words in the lexicon of Communist propaganda. Our policy seeks to maintain a line which permits of loyalty to our European friends and allies, and understanding and support where possible of the aspirations of the newly emerging nations. We want their friendship. We also do not favor the creation of power vacuums which international communism will exploit if it is permitted to do so.

Allied to this problem is our policy of economic

aid and cooperation to underdeveloped countries with their teeming millions, their backwardness and poverty. This is a challenge very close to the heart of our President. The other day he noted that many peoples of the world, once dominated and submissive, are now and will continue to be involved in a great ferment, explosive in its potential.2 Knowledge and ideas are routing centuries of ignorance and superstition. People now know that poverty and suppression are neither universal nor inevitable. They demand the elimination of the human indignities of starvation, ill health, and peonage. They want independence, individual freedom, and responsible government. These increasingly numerous peoples of tomorrow's world will multiply those wants and will have at their disposal both more constructive and more destructive capacity than the world has ever known.

The President pointed out that if power is used recklessly, or is employed in the pursuit of false, selfish goals, then civilization will risk its own destruction. He cited a homely example, the telephone. You speak into it, and with the speed of light your words are carried around the world. Yet even this technical triumph encounters serious impediments to free communication among peoples. Most people in the world do not have access to a telephone. That is an economic problem. Among those who do, many would not understand each other because of language barriers—an educational problem. Even if these difficulties were surmounted, almost a third of the world's people would be forbidden to talk with you-a political problem.

Obviously what is needed is intelligent economic, educational, and political cooperation. The President has made it clear that one objective of American foreign policy is and must be to help build a world economy in which each nation finds it possible to earn its own keep and pay its own way and to do so in a manner which brings meaning and fulfillment to the lives of its citizens. Such a policy is crucial to our own prosperity and security and vital to the cause of a just and lasting peace.

The Berlin Situation

It still seems strange to some of us who have dealt with German problems in the past to be involved today, just 10 years later, in a critical situa-

² BULLETIN of Nov. 2, 1959, p. 620.

tion similar to one which was very much on the front page during the Berlin blockade of 1948 and the famous airlift. That difficult and expensive incident resulted in the Paris agreement of 1949 and confirmed Western rights of access to and presence in the city of Berlin.

What are those rights and why should we bother maintaining them? As many Americans who served in the armed forces in Germany at the end of World War II realize, those rights were earned and were by no means a gift from the Soviet Union. Allied forces, and especially American forces, overran large portions of East Germany. Shortly afterward they evacuated that important territorial conquest in favor of the Soviet Union within the context of political agreements entered into during the war, especially the agreement of London in 1944.

I know that it is rarely a profitable undertaking to look back over one's shoulder and inventory possible mistakes of the past. It is especially easy to suggest that before entering into political decisions about Germany before the end of World War II we should have waited until our troops stopped advancing. Then after the defeat of Germany we should have concluded whatever agreements we found suitable with the Soviet Union. No doubt that would have been a profitable line of policy. If we had pursued it I do not doubt that the Western Allies would have captured the city of Berlin in addition to the East German territory which we did occupy, or even more. In that case the present crisis over Berlin could not have arisen.

It is necessary, however, to regard events of that period within the climate of the times. There was a school of thought in the hard war days of 1943 which feared that Allied forces would not succeed in moving east across the Rhine. They believed that Russian forces might first seize the Rhine and thus occupy all of Germany. Therefore for them a prior political agreement which limited the Russian westward advance to the Elbe seemed a diplomatic achievement. It assured the Western Powers that the industry of the Ruhr and West Germany would not fall to the Russians. Looking back, I suppose we could say we were sold short. The striking power of 70 American divisions was underestimated, as was the fatigue of the German forces. Remember also we were at war with Japan during this period. At any rate, having captured a large portion of East Germany, our forces were

obliged because of the wartime political agreements to evacuate. There were some who at the time urged that our troops not evacuate the large areas of East Germany the United States forces occupied. Our Government recognized that it had made an agreement, and it honored that agreement. Actually the Soviet Union, whose forces had captured all of the city of Berlin, would not agree to our occupation of West Berlin until our forces had been evacuated from East Germany.

Then in 1945 we entered into another agreement with the Soviet Union at Potsdam. The philosophy of that agreement envisaged the political and economic unity of Germany as a whole, a democratic Germany based on free elections and removed from the taint of nazism. I am still curious to know why Marshal Stalin at Potsdam ever agreed to that text, because thereafter Soviet authorities made little or no pretense of carrying out its provisions. It is obvious of course that the Soviet objective after Potsdam was the domination of all of Germany. Their thinking was reflected in the expression of Mr. Molotov at the time, "As goes Germany so goes Europe." The United States and its allies faithfully endeavored to fulfill the obligations of the Potsdam agreement, which in itself is an estimable document.

Berlin thus became a postwar proving ground for East-West cooperation. The experiment was not a success. It was of course adversely affected by a Soviet theory, no doubt due to the Soviet extreme need resulting from damage to the Soviet economy in World War II, that the United States should finance reparations from Germany and that the threadbare and damaged industrial plant of that country would be harnessed for the payment to the Soviet Union of billions and billions of reparations. The Soviet Union had suffered enormously by the war and was desperately in need of almost every commodity.

It soon became obvious that politically the Soviet objective was the installation in all of Germany of what they choose to call "democracy," which revolves around a single-party system controlled by the party apparatus at Moscow.

As Soviet policies, notwithstanding our efforts to cooperate in carrying out the terms of the Potsdam agreement, did not seem to offer a brilliant future either for the German people or the Western allies, the decision was taken by the Western allies in 1947 to permit the Germans to establish

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a truly democratic and representative form of independent government in the areas of Germany under their control. All efforts to achieve this result for the entire German community had foundered on the rock of Soviet determination to stamp upon the German people in a divided Germany their special brand of controlled singleparty counterfeit democracy. Germany was to have only a restricted form of sovereignty for the indefinite future.

The able leadership in West Germany, with Western support and cooperation, since 1947 has achieved results in the political and economic fields far exceeding the most optimistic estimates of the experts at the time. The contrast between the extraordinary social progress of postwar Germany and the horse-and-buggy progress in East Germany, the drab and unwieldy economy of that area, the distrust and fear which have prevailed there, is one of the great dramas of our day. It constitutes a crown of thorns for the Soviet geopoliticians.

For some reason which is still shrouded in mystery, perhaps a desire to consolidate the Soviet empire, Chairman Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Council of Ministers last November 10 saw fit to announce that, based on its rights under the Potsdam agreement, the Soviet Union would by May 27, 1959, abandon its occupation rights in Berlin. It would transfer them to the straw government which it permits to function in East Germany. Some days later his lawyers evidently caught up with Mr. Khrushchev, who sent us a note on November 27 ° omitting reference to the Potsdam agreement and referring instead, this time correctly, to the London agreement of 1944. That is the agreement which established the present four-power occupation of the city of Berlin. He announced in effect that within 6 months the Western Powers would be obliged on matters of access to and occupation of West Berlin to deal with the East German representatives of the socalled German Democratic Republic, which we do not recognize. We do not recognize it because it does not represent the freely expressed wishes of the East German population and it is not by the wildest stretch of the imagination an independent government. We do not recognize it because our ally, the German Federal Republic, is convinced,

as we are, that to do so would perpetuate the division of Germany.

The Geneva Conference

Recently for 9 weeks at Geneva our able Secretary of State sought an acceptable solution of the Berlin issue. As he reported, a good deal of the time was spent in an effort to find out what Mr. Gromyko's [Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister] position was on certain points; and on the central problem of "rights" we never did succeed in finding out. Secretary Herter came away from Geneva with a conviction that the Soviet Union is really not interested in improving the Berlin situation but is merely determined to force the Western Powers out of Berlin. United States went as far as reason and prudence would permit in proposals designed to relax ten-These included restrictions on Western force levels and agreement not to locate nuclear weapons and missiles installations in West Berlin. It also included suggestions for an interim arrangement involving restraints, consistent with fundamental rights and liberties, on certain unfriendly activities in Berlin which might be disturbing to the public order or amount to interference in the internal affairs of others. The fourth and final element involved the question of the duration of any interim agreement on Berlin and the position at the end of that agreement. Soviet proposals looked to an elimination of our military forces from West Berlin and demanded extensive restraints on political activity in West Berlin, with a four-power commission to supervise such restraints but without any corresponding inspection of East Berlin. The avowed aim was to change existing Western rights and responsibilities in Berlin. The meeting at Geneva was useful only to the extent that it isolated the points of disagreement and perhaps pointed the way to an eventual Berlin settlement. Perhaps it could be said in a preliminary way that it made a start on the long road to overcoming the continued division of Germany.

The Berlin and German questions are among the most pressing of the problems confronting the world powers today. It was not expected that President Eisenhower's recent discussions with Chairman Khrushchev at Camp David would

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² For text, see ibid., Jan. 19, 1959, p. 79.

bring about a happy solution of them. Those talks I believe were helpful in relieving the atmosphere of ultimatum and crisis which had prevailed. It was agreed that they would be settled by peaceful negotiation.5 They will be continuing topics of negotiation whether at the lower levels or at the summit. Certainly an interim solution at least of the Berlin question should, and I believe will, be found. In the absence of German reunification it is difficult to picture a permanent settlement for Berlin. Quite apart from the larger political aspects involved, the extraordinarily courageous and long-suffering citizens of West Berlin to whom the Western Powers have assumed a direct responsibility have richly earned the right to work out their own destiny in freedom.

Role of Women in Soviet Union

So many European problems are overshadowed by the fluctuations in East-West relations. There is one feature in East-West relations which has a certain importance and may have a special interest to you ladies, that is, the important role women play in the Soviet Union. I consider this development favorable to our policy objectives because I believe the vast majority of Soviet women, after the terrible experience of World War II, ardently desire peace. Soviet leaders, particularly Khrushchev, are giving special attention to the situation of women in the Soviet Union. Holding a 55 percent majority of the population as a whole, women form an estimated 60 percent of the collective-farm labor forces. They comprise 57 percent of all economists and statisticians, 70 percent of all primary- and middle-school teachers, and 75 percent of all doctors. Even in such difficult and specialized professions as engineering and the law, they make up approximately one-third of the total. In recent years Soviet authorities have shown embarrassment when foreigners have commented upon the heavy manual labor which many women must undertake in construction work, along the railroads, in mining, and the like. Measures to alleviate this situation have been proposed. As you know, there is now a woman member of the 14-member Presidium of the Central Committee for the first time in Soviet history. All these factors taken together indicate that the role of women in the U.S.S.R. is in some ways greater than in many Western countries and that their influence on the course of events inside the Soviet Union is likely to increase still further in the future. The influence of Madam Khrushchev on her husband is a case in point.

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We find in Europe as well as other world areas an increasingly encouraging rejection of communism and of the Soviet Union and Red China as exemplars of a way of life. Communist actions in Hungary and Tibet have contributed to genuine disenchantment with Communist aims among many peoples of the underdeveloped world.

I would also like to note the coincidence of two dates. October 23-tomorrow-will be the third anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution. The Hungarian people rose in a brave and spontaneous effort to gain their freedom from foreign domination and repression. They were crushed by ruthless Soviet military intervention. Since then the Hungarian and Soviet Governments have defied the resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations by overwhelming majorities. We Americans who revere liberty and national integrity will honor the sacrifice of the Hungarian patriots who died in this unhappy and unequal struggle. The following day, October 24, marks the 14th anniversary of the charter of the United Nations. In proclaiming the day, President Eisenhower called upon all American citizens to observe the anniversary appropriately. The close connection of these two dates is not without significance.

In conclusion, let me say that there is nothing mysterious about the goals of United States foreign policy, whether in Europe or elsewhere. We seek to preserve the physical safety of our homeland and our way of life, both of which would be endangered by war. We wish to preserve the well-being of our economy, and this requires our playing our own part in practicing and promoting liberal trade policies where we can. We wish to preserve the ideals and principles on which our Nation was founded. These goals and purposes are on trial in some parts of the world, although they are not in jeopardy in the Western European area.

We believe that if need be we can live temporarily in the same world with communism and that we can defeat it without resorting to general war. Paradoxically, we believe that the Communists feel the same way about their system. Ob-

 $^{^{\}rm s}$ For text of joint communique, see ibid., Oct. 12, 1959, p. 499.

viously many of Mr. Khrushchev's recent statements seek to reinforce this belief. As a matter of national policy we exclude preventive war and we seek to avert general war. But so long as the future contains dangerous elements of unforeseeability, this means that our deterrent sword, as in the North Atlantic Alliance, is as fundamental to our national strategy as is our hope that we shall not have to use it.

U.S. Expresses Concern to Cuba Over State of Relations

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Press release 760 dated October 27

Ambassador Philip W. Bonsal on October 27 called on President Osvaldo Dorticos at Habana, who was accompanied by Minister of State Raul Roa, to express the serious concern of the Government of the United States about the current state of relations between the United States and Cuba. Ambassador Bonsal informed the President and the Minister of State that he had been instructed to express his Government's preoccupation over what seemed to be deliberate and concerted efforts in Cuba to replace the traditional friendship between the Cuban and American people with distrust and hostility which are alien to the expressed desire of both Governments to maintain good relations. He expressed the hope that the Government of Cuba, in fulfillment of its share of the responsibility for the maintenance of good relations, would earnestly review its position in order that the traditional friendship of the two countries, deeply desired by both peoples, might be restored before further damage is done to Cuban-United States relations.

Ambassador Bonsal made clear that the sympathetic interest which the people and Government of the United States had taken in the freedom and well-being of the Cuban people and nation antedated the founding of the Cuban Republic and remained the basic attitude and policy of this country toward Cuba. He pointed out the sacrifice of American lives jointly with those of Cuban patriots in the achievement of Cuban independence and the many contributions which private United States individuals and enterprises had since made to the progress of Cuba. He also ex-

pressed to the President the appreciation which the Government and people of the United States have felt and continue to feel toward the Cuban people and nation for their loyal alliance with the United States in defense of democracy and freedom against totalitarianism in two world wars and their satisfaction with the mutually beneficial relationship of good neighbors which has existed for more than half a century.

Ambassador Bonsal informed the President that it remained the sincere desire of the Government and people of the United States that the relations between this country and Cuba should continue to be based on the friendship, mutual respect, and mutual interest which have bound the destinies of the two nations together in the community of free nations. He pointed out that the United States Government and its officials had scrupulously avoided statements or actions, especially those of an intemperate nature, which would impair the mutual respect and feeling of confidence necessary to healthy and productive relations between Cuba and the United States. He also underscored that the United States, in every proper way, had sought to show its understanding and sympathy with the aspirations for honest, efficient government, for the perfection of the democratic process, and for economic development leading toward higher living standards and full employment. He said that these were goals which the people of Cuba share with peoples of the United States and other free nations and which in fact distinguish these free nations from the totalitarian dictatorships which have been imposed elsewhere in the world.

With respect to specific issues, about which distortions and misunderstandings have become current in Cuba, Ambassador Bonsal informed the President and the Minister of State as follows:

1. The United States has observed and will continue to observe a policy of nonintervention in the internal affairs of Cuba and enforces, to the best of its ability, the Neutrality Act, the customs laws, and other legislation which prohibits certain activities against foreign governments by persons resident in the United States, including citizens of Cuba who have sought refuge in Florida and elsewhere in the United States. By so doing this Government is also fulfilling its obligations as a member of the OAS.

The investigative and law enforcement agen-

November 16, 1959

Cooperation Offered on Problem of Latin American Exiles in U.S.

Press release 756 dated October 26

Following is the text of a telegram from Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs R. R. Rubottom, Jr., to Ambassador John C. Dreier, chairman, Inter-American Peace Committee, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.

In view of the responsibilities given the Inter-American Peace Committee by the Fifth Meeting of the American Foreign Ministers,1 held at Santiago, Chile, and in an earnest desire to seek by all possible means to remove the causes of misunderstanding prejudicial to friendly relations among the American States, the United States Government will be happy to extend its full cooperation to the Inter-American Peace Committee should the latter wish to obtain factual information regarding problems deriving from the presence of Latin American exiles in the United States including the recently publicized flights of aircraft over the City of Habana, Cuba. The Department of State will be happy to arrange a meeting between members of the committee and competent officials of the United States Government promptly at a mutually convenient time.

cies of the United States Government have diligently investigated all available information involving possible violations of the applicable statutes and brought before the courts all those cases where sufficient evidence existed. In the light of current information that Cuban elements in opposition to the Government of Cuba may have been using the territory of the United States to carry out activities in violation of United States laws, these investigative and enforcement efforts have been further intensified. It must be borne in mind, however, that the United States Government is a government based on law and constitutional guarantees and that persons under the jurisdiction of the United States cannot be arbitrarily arrested, imprisoned, or interfered with at the pleasure of the executive authority. Consequently, the ability of the United States to enforce the relevant laws is dependent on the discovery of specific acts in violation of those laws. On several occasions the Government of the United States has without result invited the Government of Cuba to supply information and evidence concerning the acts and activities of which complaint is made. In this connection it is noted that the United States Government is still awaiting from the Government of Cuba information concerning the alleged illegal export of arms from the United States of which Maj. William Morgan of the Cuban Army has publicly claimed knowledge.

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2. With respect to the reported flight over Habana on October 21 of an aircraft which dropped leaflets containing political propaganda, the United States authorities are on their own initiative conducting an intense investigation. To date, they have obtained a statement from the former Chief of the Cuban Air Force, Pedro Diaz Lanz, who on previous occasions in 1958 had succeeded in evading the surveillance of the U.S. authorities to fly supplies to the 26th of July revolutionary movement, to the effect that he had piloted an unarmed aircraft over Habana on October 21, a statement which Diaz Lanz has subsequently publicly denied. Investigation is continuing, and the case has been placed before the Attorney General of the United States to determine whether any prosecutable violation of a United States statute is involved or bases for arrest exist. There has been no evidence submitted by the Government of Cuba or in possession of the Government of the United States that the aircraft in question was armed, dropped bombs, or strafed during its flight over Cuba. It is noted, from press reports, that in a statement on October 21 the National Police of Cuba declared that the plane had dropped leaflets but had not dropped bombs. Under these circumstances the U.S. Government cannot but view with shock and amazement efforts to imply that it countenanced the "bombing" of Habana, efforts which can serve no purpose other than to arouse unfriendly feelings between the two countries. Ambassador Bonsal recalled that on an earlier occasion he had publicly stated that the U.S. Government deplored the death and injury of innocent Cuban citizens which occurred in connection with the events of last Wednesday [October 21]. The Ambassador stated, however, that the U.S. Government categorically and indignantly rejects any imputation that events of that day were in any way inspired by officials of the U.S. Government.

3. The Government of Cuba may be assured that the Government of the United States will continue diligently to investigate and take all appropriate action within the law in all such cases and would

¹ Bulletin of Sept. 7, 1959, p. 342.

welcome specific information and evidence from the Government of Cuba to assist in law enforcement. The United States deeply deplores incidents of this kind which adversely affect the good relations which should exist between the two countries and is prepared to use to the full measure all of its facilities to prevent infractions of the law. At the same time the United States Government cannot but reject with indignation all inferences that the Government of the United States, its officials, or the people of the United States have given support to or countenanced illegal activities against the Government of Cuba. Not only are such charges utterly unfounded, but they can only contaminate that atmosphere of good faith which should prevail in the relations of neighboring states.

4. The United States also desires once again to make clear to the Government of Cuba its policy with respect to the export of arms and implements of war to the Caribbean area. The basic position of the United States is that of adherence to the principles of nonintervention and of loyalty to the efforts of the American community, as represented in the Organization of American States, to maintain within this hemisphere a climate of peace and tranquillity within which all American peoples can progress toward the full enjoyment of the benefits of representative democracy and economic progress. There has, however, arisen in various parts of the Caribbean area an atmosphere of violence and tension, and arms obtained in the United States have been utilized against the desires of the United States Government and people in civil strife and in efforts to intervene by force in the internal affairs of other countries of the area. Accordingly the United States, beginning in March of 1958, instituted a policy of closely scrutinizing all applications for export of arms and implements of war to the Caribbean area and, in fact, of denying licenses with respect to shipments to the then Government of Cuba. It was the profound hope of the United States that, with the establishment of the present Government of Cuba, peace and tranquillity would be restored to the Caribbean area and that steady progress could be made by all the peoples of that area in the realization of their aspirations for the establishment of democratic institutions and for expanding economies and higher living standards. This hope, however, has not been realized. Armed expedi-

tions were organized and launched against various countries, an armament race appeared imminent, and armed civil strife and terrorism continued. In these circumstances the United States was unable to return to its traditional policy of licensing the export of arms with the assurance that they would be employed solely for legitimate purposes of defense but instead was obliged to extend impartially to the entire Caribbean region its policy of careful scrutiny of all arms export applications and denial of those likely to contribute to an increase of tension in the area. This policy was made known to allied and friendly governments, who consulted with the United States but who, of course, fully retained the right to make their own decisions in each instance. It should be amply clear that this policy is not directed against the Government of Cuba; rather it is based solely on the obligation of the United States to help maintain peace in the area.

5. It has also been represented that the press and wire services of the United States have engaged in a deliberate campaign to misrepresent and discredit the Government of Cuba. charge is categorically rejected by the United States Government and people, who cherish and take pride in the independence and objectivity of the press as one of the fundamental freedoms which have assured the exercise of representative democracy in the United States. Moreover, the United States Government does not undertake to influence newspapers and wire services to make them conform to the point of view of the Government or its officials. It follows that the U.S. Government cannot assume responsibility for the observations and interpretations of the press concerning developments in Cuba.

6. Questions have also been raised with respect to the attitude of the Government of the United States toward the program of economic and social reform being undertaken by the Government of Cuba. It is manifest that the Government and people of the United States, who are deeply attached to economic and social progress within a free society, share and support the hopes of the Cuban people for the achievement of social justice, higher living standards, and a more prosperous economy. It would not be appropriate for the United States Government to endorse the specific measures undertaken by the Government of Cuba to attain these objectives, or to comment on their

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efficacy, except as they affect the rights established under international law of United States citizens and corporations and otherwise affect the relationships which bind Cuba and the United States for their mutual benefit. The points of view of the United States on these aspects have been made known to the Government of Cuba through diplomatic channels on numerous occasions, and the United States awaits a resolution by the Government of Cuba of the issues involved on the basis of friendship and observance of international law which have traditionally characterized negotiations between Cuba and the United States. It is, however, the hope of the United States that these normal negotiations will not be distorted to obscure the deep sympathy with which the entire United States views the efforts of the Cuban people to achieve their social, economic, and political aspirations.

7. The position of the Government and people of the United States on the issue of international communism is well known. The United States was founded in the belief that man's quest for freedom was an irresistible force, and the United States faces the challenge to freedom which has been posed by international communism with calm and full confidence that mankind's desire for freedom will triumph over it, as it has over other totalitarian ideologies. Communism, with its avowed purpose of imposing authoritarian rule and denying freedom of speech, religion, and assembly as the democratic world has understood it, can never be consistent with the principles on which the American Republics and other free nations of the world are founded. Nevertheless, the United States has been convinced by its experience throughout the world that all free nations must remain vigilant and determined in resisting the expansion of communism by aggression and subversion if democracy is to flourish. Everywhere in the free world, democracy is daily challenged by the subversive and disruptive tactics of Communists responding to alien guidance and serving

alien interests. It is solely against the antidemocratic, subversive activities of Communists in the service of foreign totalitarianism that the United States firmly believes that the free world should be vigilant; it would be a travesty to suggest that the United States opposes democratic ideals and measures designed for social and economic progress merely because the Communists make use of these as slogans to veil their true antidemocratic intentions.

After enumerating these issues, Ambassador Bonsal expressed to the President his Government's hope that the Government of Cuba would review its policy and attitude toward the United States.

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President of Colombia To Visit United States

White House press release dated October 29

The President announced on October 29 that Alberto Lleras Camargo, President of Colombia, who recently accepted the President's invitation to visit the United States, is now scheduled to arrive at Washington on April 5.

President Lleras will be in Washington from April 5 to April 8 and will spend the rest of his 10-day visit in traveling to other parts of the United States before departing on April 14.

Letters of Credence

Ghana

The newly appointed Ambassador of Ghana, W. M. Q. Halm, presented his credentials to President Eisenhower on October 27. For texts of the Ambassador's remarks and the President's reply, see Department of State press release 759 dated October 27.

Guinea and United States Affirm Ties of Friendship

Sékou Touré, President of the Republic of Guinea, made a state visit at Washington October 26–28, 1959. Following are texts of the exchange of greetings between Vice President Nixon and President Touré at the Washington National Airport on October 26, an exchange of toasts between President Eisenhower and President Touré at a state dinner at the White House on October 26, an announcement of the signing of a Guinea-U.S. cultural agreement on October 28, and a joint communique released on October 28, together with a list of the members of the official party.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS

Press release 753 dated October 26

Vice President Nixon

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Mr. President, Madame Touré, it is my great honor to extend to you and to the members of your party an official welcome from the President of the United States and from the American people. May I say, too, that it is a personal privilege for me and my wife to welcome you and Madame Touré to our country.

We are honored that you are visiting the United States representing the newest republic. We are honored that ours is one of the first state visits you have paid to another country. Along with others who know what the developments are in the great continent of Africa, we know the hopes and aspirations of the people of Africa under the leadership of you and others who are developing progress toward self-government. I can assure you that throughout our country you will find, among all of our people, interest in you personally and also in your country and in the future toward which you are working. We know and we hope that you will have a very warm and friendly wel-

come during the 2 weeks that you are with us. Again may I say what an honor it is to extend these greetings to you on behalf of our Government and our people.

President Touré

Translation

Mr. Vice President, ladies and gentlemen, it is with great joy and confidence in the great people of the United States that we arrive today in the administrative capital of the United States. In this visit we hope to establish closer relationships between the United States and not merely Guinea but the whole of Africa. It is our profound conviction that, as the people and the Government of the United States know and understand the problems of Africa better, there will be enabled thereby to be created a closer, more fruitful understanding between our two peoples.

Africa is today one of the great underdeveloped areas of the world, and the United States is one of the most highly developed nations in the world. We hope that through an understanding of the conditions that prevail upon the African Continent, where millions, millions of people live in famine, in hunger, in hardship, and in difficulties, the United States through an adaptation of its policies will be able to act in such a way as to improve the conditions of these people so that they may live in freedom and sovereignty and in well-being, and in so doing bring about the fact that the hopes of these millions of people in Africa, which these people in Africa place in the United States, will be transformed into realities.

It is our profound conviction that in Africa there are many millions of people who are suffer-

¹ After leaving Washington on Oct. 28, President Touré and his party made a tour of the United States which included visits at Chapel Hill, N.C.; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Omal, Ohio; and New York, N.Y.

ing from hardships and difficulties and who aspire to achieve political, economic, cultural, and social progress. As we know one another better, this will become more and more of a reality. And so it is, I say, with a great deal of confidence and joy that we come here today, representing not merely our own country but also the aspirations of peoples all over Africa. And for this reason we hope that this first contact with the people and Government of the United States will indeed prove auspicious for all. Thank you.

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS

White House press release dated October 26

President Touré

Translation

Mr. President, Mrs. Eisenhower, ladies and gentlemen: In the name of the people of Guinea, I would like to express here the joy which all the members of our delegation have felt from the very moment they set foot upon the soil of the United States. There is no doubt in our minds that the friendly and brotherly invitation extended to us by the Government of the United States expresses in a very clear way the warm, friendly, sympathetic relationship which must exist between the United States and the peoples of black Africa.

No one can claim for himself the right to speak for all of Africa. But each man has the right, and the pride, to be able to attempt to express the hopes and the aspirations of the peoples of Africa. And the only ambition which fills us is that of making understood the aspirations and the hopes of Africa.

History is what it is—it includes the past, the present, and the future. There is an African proverb which says that the world rests on three pillars: In the present there is the past; in the future there is the present and the past. The past of Africa is heavy, but we hope that the future of Africa will be light indeed.

Our hope for freedom, for brotherhood, and for peace is a deeply felt aspiration and a unanimous one. And we hope that all those who wish to build the world of tomorrow will look at what is happening and what will happen in the future and forget those things in the past which have divided the world.

As I told my brothers who were here in this

country and whom I met today, if one had to look back three centuries ago, no one at that time could have dreamed of the part that would be played today in the history of the world by the United States. In these three centuries many states united and worked together to develop, on a gigantic scale, progress in the economic, political, and social sense. tion

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These results which have been achieved are due to the faith which those Founding Fathers had in the future of their country. And the faith which we have, in the present difficulties through which we are passing, we feel will build the future of the world.

And when we come here, we come not as the messengers of the sufferings of our people but rather as the messengers of the future hopes of our people. Our present difficulties do exist. They are realities which we must face, but we feel that our courage will enable us to overcome them. And we are confident of the relations that will exist between our countries. We know that we came here in the first place to express our thanks for the kind invitation of the United States Government inviting us here, to express our confidence that the future will be built on the strong and close relationships which will exist between our peoples.

It is true that geographically and populationwise the Republic of Guinea is a small country, but that country would like to play a part in the relationships between nations in those things which bring nations together and bring about a collaboration of peoples and of races. In that field we would like to make an earnest, sincere, and dynamic contribution.

There are those who do not see the future of Africa the way we in Guinea see it, and they may believe that the policy of Guinea is a different one from that which is publicly expressed every day by those who are in charge—who lead the people of Guinea. If there is one small country in the world around whom more legends have been created than any other since 1958, we can say that that country is Guinea. But we thank God that we have acceded to full sovereignty over our own people under worthy conditions. And the pride and consciousness we feel of the part we must play does not allow us to have an attitude of disloyalty toward any party, because the ambition which fills us is to rehabilitate and rekindle the civilization of Africa. And these civilizations of Africa are in no wise in conflict or in contradic-

Department of State Bulletin

tion to the civilizations and cultures of other countries but will come as a valuable contribution and join with the contributions made by other peoples, so that the whole world may profit thereby.

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We, as far as we are concerned, have faith in the equality of men. But the reality which we face has created a situation in which there is inequality in the means available to men. It is not an equality with other countries or an equality between the black man and the white man which God has ordained that we particularly seek. It is, rather, the equality in the technical and scientific fields—in the field of progress. Because it is only in these three fields that Africa lags behind the other civilizations of the world.

We are convinced that the Government of the United States will know how to assist Africa. And we know we are filled with confidence that Africa, which is an underdeveloped area, cooperating and collaborating with the United States, a highly developed area, will be able to find the means to insure its own development in the social, political, and economic fields.

We are convinced that the rest of the century in which we live will see an Africa completely emancipated.

We are convinced that in a spirit of working together, in a spirit of collaboration, Africa will be able to find all the wealth of her soil and her subsoil, and not merely to locate this wealth but also to use it in such a way as to bring about a development and raising of the standards of living of all her peoples.

We ask you, therefore, not to judge us or think of us in terms of what we were—or even of what we are—but rather to think of us in the terms of history and what we will be tomorrow.

We ask, and we hope, that the friendship established between our peoples will grow ever stronger and ever closer. We ask that the United States, and particularly the Government of the United States, which bears such a heavy responsibility in the world, will continue its policy of direct cooperation with the peoples of Africa. And you may be sure that America's future and the African future will be preserved and safeguarded by this cooperation.

We would also like, in the name of all those whom we can legitimately claim to represent, to extend our warmest thanks and congratulations to the President of the United States, to his charming wife, and to all those who work with him, not only on behalf of the United States but on behalf of all the peoples of the world.

We would like to speak here tonight with the young voice of Africa, which is not yet fully understood. This voice with which we speak has no place in it for any hatred against any people anywhere. I would like to speak with a message of brotherhood, a message of cooperation, and a message of solidarity—not because Africa stands to gain anything from this cooperation but because the delay and the lag of Africa is something that is felt throughout the world in the international field. And similarly we are convinced that the progress of Africa will likewise have repercussions on the international scene.

America has always been known as the land of freedom. And there is no African who does not, every day, give thought to one of the great statements made by one of your great Presidents, Abraham Lincoln; that is, the greatness of men and people is created in the love of men and people.

We hope that the friendship between Africa and America will grow and that it will aid mankind to find a happier future than we have known in the past.

And in thanking the Government and the people of the United States, I would ask you to join me in raising our glasses to the health and prosperity of the President of the United States, and his charming wife, and of the American people.

President Eisenhower

Mr. President, Madame Touré, ladies and gentlemen: It is a distinct honor to welcome here this evening the new President of the newest independent nation in the world. I welcome not only President Touré of the Republic of Guinea but his charming wife and the members of the party which have accompanied him to this country.

We are especially pleased that he should have chosen the United States to be the country that he should visit on his first official journey outside his own country and amidst the preoccupations that are naturally his in the effort of leading a new country, establishing new customs, new procedures in government that are so important to his people.

I assure you, Mr. President, that the American people not only watch this new venture with great

interest but they extend to you and your people their very best wishes for a life in freedom, in

justice, and in peace.

We want to be, with you, friends-we hope good friends-and we feel certain that this visit of yours cannot but help to inspire the peoples of both our countries to establish and maintain that kind of relationship.

So, ladies and gentlemen, it is a special honor for me this evening to ask you to rise to drink a toast to President Touré, the President of Guinea.

SIGNING OF CULTURAL AGREEMENT

Press release 761 dated October 28

Department Announcement

Louis-Lansana Béavogui, Acting Foreign Minister of the Republic of Guinea, and Secretary of State Herter signed on October 28 a Guinean-United States Cultural Agreement. Foreign Minister Béavogui is accompanying Guinea's President Sékou Touré, who is in the United States as an official guest of the United States Government.

The agreement was effected through an exchange of notes. Following is the text of the Secretary's note, to which the Acting Foreign Minister of Guinea has replied in the affirmative.

Text of Agreement

ОСТОВЕВ 28, 1959

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to refer to conversations which have recently taken place between representatives of our two Governments concerning the cultural relations between the United States of America and the Republic of Guinea. I understand that it will be the intent of each Government:

1. To encourage the coming together of the peoples of the United States of America and the Republic of Guinea in cultural cooperation and to foster mutual understanding of the intellectual, artistic, scientific and social lives of the peoples of the two countries.

2. Recognizing that the understanding between the peoples of both countries will be promoted by better knowledge of the history, civilization, institutions, literature, and other cultural accomplishments of the people of the other country, to encourage the extension of such knowledge within its own territory.

3. To promote and facilitate the interchange between the United States of America and the Republic of Guinea of prominent citizens, specialists, professors, teachers, students, and other youths, and qualified individuals from

all walks of life.

4. In order to facilitate the interchange of persons referred to, to look with favor on the establishment of scholarships, travel grants and other forms of assistance in the academic and cultural institutions within its territory. Each Government will also endeavor to make available to the other information with regard to facilities. courses of instruction or other opportunities which may be of interest to nationals of the other Government.

5. To encourage and facilitate in its territory if it is 80 desired by both parties the conduct of cultural activities and the establishment of libraries, cultural institutes, or other forms of cultural centers by the other Government,

6. To endeavor, whenever it appears mutually desirable, to establish or to recommend to appropriate agencies the establishment of committees, composed of representatives of the two countries, to further the purpose of this agree-

7. To use its best efforts to extend to citizens of the other country engaged in activities pursuant to this agreement such favorable treatment with respect to entry, travel, residence and exit as is consistent with its national laws.

8. This agreement shall not have the effect of changing the domestic law of either country, and the responsibilities assumed by each Government under this agreement shall be subject to its Constitution and applicable laws and regulations and will be executed within the framework of domestic policy and procedures and practices defining internal jurisdiction of governmental and other agencies within their respective territories.

I have the honor to propose that, if these understandings meet with the approval of the Government of the Republic of Guinea the present note and your note concurring therein will be considered as confirming these understandings, effective on the date of your note.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

White House press release dated October 28

Upon the conclusion of the visit to Washington of His Excellency Sékou Touré, President of the Republic of Guinea, the Governments of Guinea and the United States wish to set forth the following results of the conversations that took place between President Touré and his party, and President Eisenhower, Secretary Herter, and other officials of the United States Government:

(1) The conversations took place in an atmosphere of cordial frankness and mutual understanding. President Touré expressed the hopes of the peoples of Africa for self-determination, economic and social development. Representatives of the United States indicated their understanding of wher (2) count the c

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(2) A Cultural Agreement between the two countries was agreed upon during the course of the conversations and was signed at 9:45 A.M., October 28th. It is the sincere hope of both Governments that this agreement will serve to increase understanding of each country and people by the other and form the nucleus of a lasting friendship.

(3) The Government of the United States has decided, after the signature of a Technical Assistance Agreement, now under study, to put at the disposition of the Government of Guinea 150 scholarships for the training of Guinean students in the United States or elsewhere.

(4) The facilities of the Export-Import Bank and the Development Loan Fund for specific development projects were called to the attention of the Government of Guinea.

(5) The two Governments agreed to study the desirability of negotiating in the immediate future a commercial agreement as well as an investment guaranty agreement. As an initial step in developing closer commercial relations the Government of Guinea has agreed to receive a United States trade mission in the near future.

(6) Representatives of the two Governments exchanged views on the growing importance of the African continent in the world of today. They were in agreement that Africa's requirements and hopes should command the serious attention of the rest of the world, particularly the great powers.

U.S. and Morocco Discuss Withdrawal of American Bases

Press release 767 dated October 30

Mouley Abdullah Ibrahim, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, has just concluded a visit to the United States. This visit follows upon the conversations between His Majesty the King of Morocco, Mohamed V, and President Eisenhower on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to the United States in 1957 ¹ and talks which have continued since then between the two countries.

During the Prime Minister's stay here, very useful conversations took place with the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and other high officials of the U.S. Government. These conversations naturally covered American-Moroccan relations in general and especially the American bases in Morocco. Among the topics discussed was the matter of reaching agreement on the withdrawal of U.S. forces in Morocco. In this respect the U.S. Government offered various proposals concerning withdrawals. These proposals reflect continuing recognition by the United States of Moroccan sovereignty over the American bases. The atmosphere of these conversations was such as to make both parties confident that arrangements can be concluded in the interest of both countries, and which would be in accord with the traditional friendship of Morocco and the United States.

Discussions will continue at Rabat with a view to achieving an agreement as soon as possible.

The President has concurred with the U.S.

Tariff Commission's recent finding that no formal

investigation should be instituted at this time to

determine whether the tariff should be reduced

on imports of dried figs. The President found,

with the Tariff Commission, that there is not suf-

ficient reason at this time to reopen the escape-

MEMBERS OF OFFICIAL PARTY

The Department of State announced on October 26 (press release 752) that the following persons would accompany President Touré as members of the official party:

Mrs. Touré

Telli Boubacar Diallo, Ambassador of the Republic of Guinea

Mrs. Telli Diallo

Saifoulaye Diallo, President of the National Assembly Mrs. Saifoulaye Diallo

Louis-Lansana Béavogui, Minister of General Economy

Fodeba Keita, Minister of Interior

Maj. Noumandian Keita, Chief of Staff, Guinean Army

Mrs. Aminata Barry, personal secretary to President Touré

clause actions of several previous years which resulted in increases in the tariffs on these items.

Import Tariff on Dried Figs

To Remain Unchanged

White House press release dated October 28

¹ Bulletin of Dec. 16, 1957, p. 956.

November 16, 1959

723

The President's action means that the increased rates of duty previously established as the result of escape-clause actions will continue to apply without reduction or other modification.

The President's action was taken after consultation with the Trade Policy Committee. The Tariff Commission study was made pursuant to Executive Order 10401, which requires periodic review of affirmative actions taken under the escape clause. The Commission's conclusions were stated in a report to the President dated August 31, 1959.

Public Views Invited on Modifying U.S. Wool-Fabric Tariff Concessions ¹

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENT

The Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements on October 22 issued notice of the intention of the U.S. Government, under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act, as amended and extended, to enter into limited trade agreement negotiations with certain contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for the purpose of modifying U.S. tariff concessions on certain wool fabrics. This notice and related ones issued on the same day by the Committee for Reciprocity Information and the U.S. Tariff Commission initiate the usual domestic procedures followed in preparation for trade agreement negotiations. These procedures provide an opportunity for all those concerned to submit their views and any pertinent information to the interagency trade agreements organization. The Department of State on September 14, 1959, announced in general terms that the renegotiations, which had been requested by the Government of the United Kingdom, would be undertaken and that formal announcements would be issued subsequently.2

The tariff concessions which are the subject of

these notices are those contained in tariff items 1108 and 1109(a) and the note to item 1108 permitting the establishment of a tariff quota in part I of schedule XX (US Schedule) to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. No articles other than those included in the list annexed to the notice of the Committee on Trade Agreements will be considered in these renegotiations unless a notice to this effect is issued subsequently.

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As permitted by the note to item 1108, on October 1, 1956, the United States by Presidential proclamation invoked the right to establish each year a tariff quota under which the ad valorem part of the rate of duty is increased when imports of most wool fabrics exceed a specified level.3 The tariff quota, which has been continued with modifications since that time, has been the subject of numerous representations to the U.S. Government, with particular emphasis having been placed on the disruptive effect which it has had on normal trade. The renegotiations are being undertaken in an effort to find a solution to the existing problems which will be satisfactory to all domestic interests involved as well as to the foreign governments with which the United States will be negotiating.

U.S. participation in the renegotiations will be governed by the Trade Agreements Act, as amended and extended, and any modification of existing tariff treatment will be within the limitation of authority available to the President under this act. In accordance with the act's provisions consideration may be given in these renegotiations to the possible modification of duties and other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or specific continuation of existing customs or excise treatment for articles dutiable under tariff paragraphs 1108 and 1109(a).

Under the tariff quota on wool fabrics, which each year has been established at a level which is determined to be not less than 5 percent of average annual U.S. production of similar fabrics for the preceding 3 calendar years, the ad valorem part of the rate of duty applied to most imports in excess of the tariff quota is 45 percent. For imports within the tariff quota the ad valorem rate of duty under the trade agreement concession is 20 percent or 25 percent (depending on the nature of the fabric).

¹This announcement is also available as Department of State publication 6902 and may be obtained from the Public Services Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.; see also 24 Fed. Reg. 8612.

² Bulletin of Oct. 5, 1959, p. 481.

³ For text of a Presidential proclamation of Sept. 24, 1959, see *ibid.*, Oct. 19, 1959, p. 559.

The specific part of the rate of duty is 30 cents or 37½ cents a pound (again depending on the nature of the fabric) for all imports whether within or in excess of the tariff quota. Special treatment is currently provided, in the form of a 30 percent ad valorem rate of duty, for overquota imports of certain handwoven fabrics, fabrics for religious uses, and a limited quantity of high-priced fabrics.

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In accordance with provisions of article XXVIII, paragraph 4, of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, under which the renegotiations will be held, the United States will negotiate with the United Kingdom and Belgium, with which the concessions were initially negotiated in 1947 and 1950–51, respectively, and will either negotiate or consult with other contracting parties found to have a principal supplying or substantial trade interest.

The notice of the Committee on Trade Agreements, which is attached, sets in motion preparations for the negotiations, including opportunity for presentation by interested persons of both written and oral views on the proposed renegotiations and the determination of "peril points" by the U.S. Tariff Commission with respect to products included in the lists attached to this notice.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information, in a notice which is also attached, announces that its hearings to receive the views of interested persons concerning the proposed renegotiations will open on December 1, 1959. Domestic producers, importers, and other interested persons are invited to present to the Committee views and all pertinent information about the products on the published list. As noted above the renegotiations will be directed toward eliminating the existing trade disruptions and restoring normal trade to the extent possible. Views and information on this aspect of the renegotiations will be welcomed.

Applications for oral presentation of views and information should be presented to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than the close of business November 20, 1959. Persons desiring to be heard should also submit written briefs or statements to the Committee by November 20, 1959. Only those persons will be heard who have presented written briefs or statements and have filed applications to be heard by the dates indicated. Communications are to be addressed to "Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Washington 25, D.C."

Further details concerning the submission of briefs and applications to be heard are contained in the Committee's notice.

The U.S. Tariff Commission also announced on October 22 that it will hold public hearings beginning December 1, 1959, in connection with its "peril point" investigation, as required by section 3(a) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, on the extent to which U.S. concessions on listed products may be modified in the renegotiations without causing or threatening serious injury to a domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products. Copies of the notice may be obtained from the Commission. Views and information received by the Tariff Commission in its hearings referred to above will be made available to the Committee for Reciprocity Information for consideration by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements. Therefore, persons who appear before the Tariff Commission need not—but may if they wish—also appear before the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

NOTICES OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements

RENEGOTIATION OF UNITED STATES CONCESSIONS ON WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS UNDER THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Pursuant to Section 4 of the Trade Agreements Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 945, ch. 474; 65 Stat. 73, ch. 141), and to paragraph 4 of Executive Order 10082 of October 5, 1949, as amended (3 CFR, 1949–1953 Comp., pp. 281, 355), notice is hereby given by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements of intention to renegotiate the United States tariff concessions in items 1108 (and the note thereto) and 1109(a) in Part I of Schedule XX to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (61 Stat. (pt. 5) A1274) and in item 1109(a) in Part I of Schedule XX to the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (3 UST (pt. 1) 1186).

Such renegotiations may result, under certain circumstances, in rates of duty higher than the rates currently applicable under the tariff quota proclaimed by the President pursuant to the note to item 1108 in Part I of Schedule XX to the General Agreement, and, under other circumstances, in rates of duty lower than the rates now applicable under the tariff quota (Proclamation No. 3160 of September 28, 1956, Proclamation No. 3225 of March 7, 1958, Proclamation No. 3317 of September 24, 1959, 71 Stat. C12, 3 CFR, 1958 SUPP., p. 19, 24 F.R. 7893). There is annexed hereto a list of articles imported into the United States to be considered for possible modification of duties and other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or specific continuance of

existing customs or excise treatment in the renegotiations for which notice is given above.

The articles proposed for consideration in the renegotiations are identified in the annexed list by specifying the numbers of the paragraphs in tariff schedules of Title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in which they are provided for together with the language used in such tariff paragraphs to provide for such articles.

No article will be considered in the renegotiations for possible modification of duties or other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or specific continuance of existing customs or excise treatment unless it is included, specifically or by reference, in the annexed list or unless it is subsequently included in a supplementary public list. Only duties on the articles listed imposed under the paragraphs of the Tariff Act of 1930 specified with regard to such articles will be considered for a possible decrease, but additional or separate ordinary duties on such articles imposed under any other provisions of law may be bound against increase as an assurance that the concession under the listed paragraph will not be nullified. In the event that an article which as of August 1, 1959 was regarded as classifiable under a description included in the list is excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the trade agreement negotiations, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such article.

Pursuant to Section 4 of the Trade Agreements Act, as amended, and paragraph 5 of Executive Order 10082 of October 5, 1949, as amended, information and views as to any aspect of the proposals announced in this notice may be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee. Any matters appropriate to be considered in connection with the negotiations proposed above may be presented.

Public hearings in connection with the "peril point" investigation of the United States Tariff Commission in connection with the articles included in the annexed list, pursuant to Section 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, are the subject of an announcement of this date issued by that Commission.

By direction of the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements this 22nd day of October 1959.

JOHN A. BIRCH
Chairman
Interdepartmental Committee
on Trade Agreements

LIST OF ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES PRO-POSED FOR CONSIDERATION IN TRADE AGREEMENT RENEGOTIATIONS

Par.	Tariff Act of 1930, Title I-Dutiable List
1108	Woven fabrics, weighing not more than four ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool, whether or not the warp is wholly of cotton, or other vegetable fiber.
1109(a)	Woven fabrics, weighing more than four ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool.

Committee for Reciprocity Information

RENEGOTIATION OF UNITED STATES CONCESSIONS ON WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS UNDER THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Submission of Information to the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Closing date for Applications to Appear at Hearing November 20, 1959.

Closing date for Submission of Briefs November 20, 1959, Public Hearings Open December 1, 1959.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements has issued on this day a notice of intention to renegotiate the United States tariff concessions in items 1108 (and the note thereto) and 1109(a) in Part I of Schedule XX to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and in item 1109(a) in Part I of Schedule XX to the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Annexed to the notice of the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements is a list of articles imported into the United States to be considered in the renegotiations. Such renegotiations may result, under certain circumstances, in rates of duty higher than the rates currently applicable under the tariff quota proclaimed by the President pursuant to the note to item 1108 in Part I of Schedule XX to the General Agreement, and, under other circumstances, in rates of duty lower than the rates now applicable under the tariff quota.

Pursuant to paragraph 5 of Executive Order 10082 of October 5, 1949, as amended (3 CFR, 1949–1953 Comp. pp. 281, 355), the Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all applications for oral presentation of views in regard to the proposed renegotiations shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than November 20, 1959. The application must indicate an estimate of the time required for oral presentation. Written statements shall be submitted not later than November 20, 1959. Such committed not later than November 20, 1959. Such communications shall be addressed to "Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Washington 25, D.C.". Fifteen copies of written statements, either typed, printed, or duplicated, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to.

Written statements submitted to the Committee, except information and business data proffered in confidence, shall be open to inspection by interested persons. Information and business data proffered in confidence shall be submitted on separate pages clearly marked "For Official Use Only of the Committee for Reciprocity Information".

Public hearings will be held before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, at which oral statements will be heard, beginning at 2 p.m. on December 1, 1959 in the Hearing Room in the Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. Witnesses who make application to be heard will be advised regarding the time and place of their individual appearances. Appearances at hearings before the Committee may be made only by or on behalf of those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time pre-

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Department of State Bulletin

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scribed made written application for oral presentation of views. Statements made at the public hearings shall be under oath.

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Persons may present their views regarding any matter appropriate to be considered in connection with the proposed renegotiations. Copies of the list attached to the notice of intention to conduct the renegotiations may be obtained from the Committee for Reciprocity Information at the address designated above and may be inspected at the field offices of the Department of Commerce.

The United States Tariff Commission has today announced public hearings on the import items covered by the list annexed to the notice of intention to conduct the renegotiations to run concurrently with the hearings of the Committee for Reciprocity Information. Oral testimony and written information submitted to the Tariff Commission will be made available to and will be considered by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements. Consequently, those whose interests relate only to import products included in the foregoing list, and who appear before the Tariff Commission, need not, but may if they wish, appear also before the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 22nd day of October 1959.

EDWARD YARDLEY
Secretary
Committee for Reciprocity
Information

President Increases Import Duties on Stainless-Steel Flatware

White House press release dated October 21

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT

The President announced on October 21 that, in the escape-clause case involving imports of stainless-steel table flatware, he had concurred with a unanimous Tariff Commission finding of serious injury.

The President issued a proclamation increasing the duties on those imports of stainless-steel table flatware not over 10.2 inches in overall length and valued at under \$3 per dozen pieces which are in excess of 69 million single units annually.

In taking this action the President had the counsel of the Trade Policy Committee.

The new tariff quota leaves rates unaltered for those imports up to 69 million single units. The new provision will become effective November 1, 1959, and will continue until the President otherwise proclaims.

¹ For background, see Bulletin of Apr. 14, 1958, p. 620.

The President made his action known in identical letters to the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and to the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

PROCLAMATION 3323

Modification of Trade Agreement Concessions and Adjustment of Duties on Certain Stainless Steel Table Flatware

1. Whereas, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the statutes, including section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1351), on October 30, 1947, the President entered into a trade agreement with certain foreign countries, which trade agreement consists of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, including a schedule of United States concessions (hereinafter referred to as "Schedule XX-1947"), and the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, together with a Final Act Adopted at the Conclusion of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment (61 Stat. (Pts. 5 and 6) A7, A11, and A2051)), and by Proclamation No. 2761A of December 16, 1947 (61 Stat. (Pt. 2) 1103) he proclaimed such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions of the United States and such continuance of existing customs or excise treatment of articles imported into the United States as were then found to be required or appropriate to carry out that agreement on and after January 1, 1948, which proclamation has been supplemented by several subsequent procla-

2. Whereas the said General Agreement has been supplemented by several subsequent agreements, including the Annecy Protocol of Terms of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of October 10, 1949 (64 Stat. (Pt. 3) B139), the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of April 21, 1951 (3 UST (Pts. 1 and 2) 615 and 1841), and the Sixth Protocol of Supplementary Concessions to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of May 23, 1956 (7 UST (Pt. 2) 1086), and Proclamations No. 2867 of December 22, 1949 (64 Stat. (Pt. 2) A380), No. 2929 of June 2, 1951 (65 Stat. C12), and No. 3140 of June 13, 1956 (70 Stat. C33), (the first two of which proclamations have been supplemented by several subsequent proclamations and notifications of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, including Proclamation No. 2888 of May 13, 1950 (64 Stat. (Pt. 2) A405) and the notification of June 2, 1951 (3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., p. 1036)), have proclaimed such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions of the United States and such continuance of existing customs or excise treatment of articles imported into the United States as were then found to be required or appropriate to carry out the said agreements on and after January 1, 1950, June 6, 1951, and June 30, 1956, respectively;

3. Whereas each of the trade agreements specified in

^{2 24} Fed. Reg. 8625.

the second recital of this proclamation included a supplementary schedule of United States concessions, the supplementary schedules to the Annecy Protocol, the Torquay Protocol, and the Sixth Protocol of Supplementary Concessions being hereinafter referred to respectively as "Schedule XX-1949", "Schedule XX-1951", and "Schedule XX-1956";

4. Whereas tariff concessions on table spoons, wholly of metal and in chief value of stainless steel, are included in item 339 of Part I of Schedule XX-1947 and in item 339 in Part I of Schedule XX-1956, and tariff concessions on table knives and forks, wholly of metal and in chief value of stainless steel, are included in item 355 in Part I of Schedule XX-1947, in item 355 in Part I of Schedule XX-1949, and in item 355 in Part I of Schedule XX-1951;

5. Whereas the prevailing tariff concession on table spoons, wholly of metal and in chief value of stainless steel, is included in item 339 in Part I of Schedule XX-1956, and the prevailing tariff concessions on table knives and forks, wholly of metal and in chief value of stainless steel, are included in item 355 in Part I of Schedule XX-1951;

6. Whereas the current United States duties reflecting the said prevailing tariff concessions granted in the said General Agreement, as supplemented, with respect to the products referred to in the fourth recital of this proclamation are as follows:

Table spoons_________17% ad val.
Table knives and forks:

Les than 4 inches long, exclusive of handle:

With handles of austenitic steel________1¢ each and

17½% ad val.

With handles of steel other than austenitic___ 1¢ each and

4 inches or more long, exclusive of handle____ 4\$\epsilon\$ each and \$17\!\2\% ad val.

7. WHEREAS the United States Tariff Commission on January 10, 1958 and January 31, 1958 submitted to me a report (which report the Commission on July 24, 1959 supplemented in accordance with my request) of its investigation No. 61 under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1364), on the basis of which investigation, and a hearing held in connection therewith, the Commission has found that, as a result in part of the duties reflecting the concessions granted thereon in the said General Agreement, as supplemented, the products referred to in the fourth recital of this proclamation (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "stainless steel table flatware") were being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, both actual and relative, as to cause serious injury to the domestic industry producing like products:

8. Whereas I find that in order to remedy the serious injury to the domestic industry it is necessary that there be applied to stainless steel table flatware not over 10.2 inches in over-all length and valued under \$3 per dozen pieces the customs treatment hereinafter proclaimed;

9. Whereas section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, authorizes the President to proclaim such modifications of existing duties and such additional import restrictions as are required or appropriate to carry out any foreign trade agreement that the President has entered into under such section 350; and LET

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10. Whereas, upon modification of the concessions as hereinafter proclaimed, it will be appropriate, to carry out the said General Agreement, to apply to the stainless steel table flatware not over 10.2 inches in over-all length and valued under \$3 per dozen pieces the customs treatment hereinafter proclaimed:

Now, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and by section 7(c) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, and in accordance with the provisions of Article XIX of the said General Agreement, do proclaim that, effective November 1, 1959, and until the President otherwise proclaims—

(a) the said prevailing tariff concessions granted in the said General Agreement, as supplemented, are hereby modified by adding the following proviso at the end of item 339 in Part I of Schedule XX-1956:

"Provided, That after there has been entered, in any 12-month period beginning November 1, in 1959 and in each subsequent year, a total aggregate quantity of 69 million single units of table spoons wholly of metal and in chief value of stainless steel, not over 10.2 inches in over-all length and valued under \$3 per dozen pieces included in this item 339, and of table knives and table forks of like composition, length, and value, included in item 355 of Schedule XX annexed to the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the rates on the products described above in this proviso, entered during the remainder of such 12-month period, shall be as follows:

Table spoons _______60% ad val.
Table knives and table forks:

Less than 4 inches long, exclusive of handle_____3¢ each and 67½% ad val.

4 inches or more long, exclusive of handle____ 12 ϵ each and 67%% ad val."

and

(b) the provisions of the proviso to item 339 in Part I of Schedule XX-1956, added by paragraph (a) above, shall be applied and all proclamations of the President heretofore issued under the authority of section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 are suspended insofar as they are inconsistent with this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 20th day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred [SEAL] and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.

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By the President: Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State.

LETTER TO CONGRESSIONAL CHAIRMEN

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DEAR MR. CHAIBMAN: On March 8, 1958, I informed you that the report of the United Sates Tariff Commission on stainless steel table flatware was then before me. In this report, made under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, the Commission unanimously found that domestic producers were experiencing serious injury as a result of increased imports.

I further informed you that the Japanese Government had undertaken to limit shipments of stainless steel table flatware to the United States, and that action on the Commission's finding was inadvisable until an evaluation could be made of developments under the Japanese limitation. I indicated that I was requesting the Tariff Commission to keep this matter under review and report to me.

The Tariff Commission has made a supplemental investigation and reported to me. The Commission report indicates that the limitation intended by the Japanese Government on shipments of stainless steel table flatware into the United States has been substantially exceeded. The Commission report shows that this overage has occurred chiefly through transshipment and despite the considerable efforts of the Japanese Government to prevent it.

I have carefully considered the facts of this case. In so doing, I have had the benefit of the advice of the Trade Policy Committee.

I am, therefore, proclaiming an upward adjustment in the duties on those imports of stainless steel table flatware, not over 10.2 inches in overall length and valued under three dollars per dozen pieces, which are in excess of sixty-nine million single units per year. This provision will become effective November 1, 1959 and will continue until the President otherwise proclaims.

The text of my proclamation is enclosed. Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

President Asks Investigation on Imports of Certain Cheeses

White House press release dated October 20

White House Announcement

The President on October 20 directed the U.S. Tariff Commission to make an investigation to determine whether additional imports of certain kinds of cheese could be received without materially interfering with the dairy price-support program. These are chiefly Dutch and Italian types.

^aIdentical letters were sent to Senator Harry Flood Byrd, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means. Imports of cheese are restricted under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

President's Letter to Chairman of Tariff Commission

Dear Mr. Chairman: I have been advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that there is reason to believe that changed circumstances require modification of the import quotas proclaimed by me on June 8, 1953 in Proclamation 3019, as amended on Edam and Gouda cheese, and on Italian type cheeses made from cow's milk in original loaves (Romano made from cow's milk, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Provolette and Sbrinz) to carry out the purposes of Section 22(d) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. A copy of the Secretary's letter is enclosed.

There has been some improvement in the dairy market situation both in the United States and abroad. Surplus stocks of cheese held by the Commodity Credit Corporation have moderated and foreign prices have risen so that the gap between prices of foreign and domestic cheeses has narrowed.

In view of these changed circumstances, it is requested that the Commission make a supplemental investigation under Section 22(d) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to Edam and Gouda cheese, and Italian type cheeses made from cow's milk in original loaves (Romano made from cow's milk, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Provolette and Sbrinz) to determine what, if any, additional quantities of such kinds of cheeses may be permitted to be imported without materially interfering with or rendering ineffective the price support program on milk and butterfat.

The Commission's findings should be completed as soon as practicable.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable Joseph E. Talbot Chairman United States Tariff Commission Washington, D.C.

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

86th Congress, 1st Session

Columbia River Basin Fishery Resources. Hearing before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on S. Con. Res. 35. Part I. July 17, 1959.

Situation in Viet-Nam. Hearings before the Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Public Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. July 30-31, 1959. 234 pp.

Semiannual Report of the National Advisory Council on

November 16, 1959

¹ Bulletin of June 29, 1953, p. 919.

³ Not printed.

International Monetary and Financial Problems. Letter from the chairman transmitting the semiannual report on the Council's activities during the period July 1-December 31, 1958. H. Doc. 207. August 3, 1959. #55 pp.

1959. 65 pp.

Communist Threat to the United States Through the Caribbean. Hearings before the Subcommittee To Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Part 2. August 13, 1959. 140 pp.

Soviet Economic Penetration in the Middle East. A special study prepared at Senator Hubert H. Humphrey's request by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. S. Doc. 58. September 4 1050

tember 4, 1959. 19 pp.
United States Foreign Policy—Western Europe. A study prepared at the request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by the Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania. No. 3. October 15, 1959. 95 pp.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Future of the Southern Cameroons

Following is a statement made by Clement John Zablocki, U.S. Representative to the General Assembly, on October 6 in Committee IV (Trusteeship), together with the text of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly on October 16.

STATEMENT BY MR. ZABLOCKI

U.S. delegation press release 3237 dated October 7

My delegation has followed with great interest the course of the debate, if I may call it that, on the question of the Southern Cameroons. We have particularly welcomed the efforts of certain African states to assist the leaders of the two major political groups in the Southern Cameroons to reach agreement. We have been struck most of all, however, by the great spirit of compromise demonstrated by Premier [John] Foncha and Dr. [E. M. L.] Endeley themselves. Whatever one may think of the substance of the compromise initially agreed upon embodied in committee document A/C.4/414, 30 September 1959, the fact that they went to great lengths to accommodate each other's views demonstrates political maturity and statesmanship of the highest order. It augurs well, my delegation believes, for the future of the Cameroons in whatever framework it takes place.

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Now, Mr. Chairman, I believe it would be useful to recapitulate a few basic facts.

Elections were held for the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly on January 24, 1959. Of the 205,000 registered voters, 137,000 voted, for an average of 70 percent of the registered electorate. As one whose position results directly from free elections in a democratic society, I must say that I am impressed by the magnitude of this vote and by everything I have read concerning the conditions under which it was held Furthermore my delegation knows of no one who has challenged the vote in any way, although a number of delegations seem inclined to ignore its consequences.

In these elections the KNDP [Kamerun National Democratic Party] received 75,326 votes, while the KNC/KPP [Kamerun National Congress-Kamerun Peoples Party] received 51,384 votes. Together these two parties, whose representatives are here with us and have played a key part in our debate, therefore speak for the large majority of the peoples of the Southern Cameroons.

The Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa in 1958 in the addendum to its report (T/1426/Addendum 1 of 6 February 1959) concluded that the results of voting did not constitute conclusive evidence of the wishes of the inhabitants regarding their future. The mission states:

In the light of the foregoing, the Mission has come to the conclusion that the results of the elections cannot be regarded as decisive as far as the future of the Southern Cameroons is concerned. If general agreement should develop in the newly-elected House of Assembly concerning the future of the Southern Cameroons a for mal popular consultation may prove to be unnecessary; but if no such agreement emerges, it may only be through a consultation at some appropriate future date probably a plebiscite, that it will be possible to resolve the basic issues. In that event, the Mission considers that the conditions for such a consultation, including its timing and the question or questions to be put to the people, will have to be determined by the General Assembly and the Administering Authority in consultation and as far as possible in agreement with the political parties in the Southern Cameroons.

At the resumed session of the 13th General Assembly, resolution 1350 of March 13, 1959,

¹Mr. Zablocki is a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the State of Wisconsin.

was adopted.2 In this resolution the General Assembly recommended: (1) that the Administering Authority organize separate plebiscites in the northern and southern parts of the British Cameroons, under the supervision of the United Nations and in consultation with a United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner; (2) that the plebiscite in the southern part take place during the dry season between December 1, 1959, and April 30, 1960, with the two alternatives to be put to the voters and the qualifications for voting to be considered by the 14th General Assembly; and (3) other provisions relating to the plebiscite to be held in the north. My delegation voted for but did not cosponsor this resolution, and we continue to believe it sound, particularly with reference to the plebiscite in the north.

Unfortunately, however, it has proved impossible for the Government and the opposition to work out agreed details of the plebiscite. Some of the delegations believe, if we were now to take a stand on the specific questions to be asked and the voting qualifications, we would be intervening in a key domestic issue in the Southern Cameroons. More important, we might make it infinitely more difficult for the two groups concerned to reach agreement. Nevertheless my delegation does have views on both these questions which we will put forward if it becomes appropriate.

If the Premier, Mr. Foncha, and the leader of the opposition, Dr. Endeley, reach agreement on the conditions for the plebiscite, my delegation will be happy to endorse any agreement they may reach on the timing of the plebiscite. In this connection we do not believe that any legal impediments exist to a delay. Our legal opinion, which follows that of the Legal Counsel of the United Nations and of the United Kingdom delegation, follows:

The possibility exists that the Northern Camerons will soon become a part of Nigeria, while the Southern Cameroons will for a time continue under trusteeship.

This has raised two legal questions. The first is whether it will be legally possible for the Southern Cameroons to continue to be administered as a trust territory by an amendment of the present trusteeship agreement. The second is whether the terms of the present trusteeship agreement make it legally possible for the South-

ern Cameroons to be administered as a trust territory after Nigeria becomes independent.

At present the status of both Cameroons is laid down in the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of the Cameroons Under British Administration, approved by the General Assembly on 13 December 1946. Article 1 of the trusteeship agreement contains a geographic description of the area to which the agreement applies. This part of article 1 will need to be amended if the Southern Cameroons remains under trusteeship when the Northern Cameroons joins Nigeria. Article 18 of the trusteeship agreement specifies that the agreement shall not be altered or amended except as provided in article 79 and article 83 or 85, as the case may be, of the United Nations Charter. It is possible, in accordance with those charter provisions, to amend that part of article 1 which contains the geographic description of the area to which the trusteeship agreement applies. Such proposed amendment must be approved by the General Assembly. A two-thirds majority is required for this approval. Such an amendment would need also to have the consent of the Administering Authority. This consent could be expressed in a variety of ways. It is therefore possible to provide for an amendment of the trusteeship agreement so as to allow the Southern Cameroons to continue to be administered as a trust territory.

Article 5(a) of the trusteeship agreement specifies that the Administering Authority shall have full powers of legislation, administration, and jurisdiction in the territory and shall administer it in accordance with the Authority's own laws as an integral part of its territory with such modifications as may be required by local conditions and subject to the provisions of the United Nations Charter and of the agreement itself. The fact that Nigeria will become independent in no way affects the provision that the territory shall be administered as an integral part of the territory of the Administering Authority. No mention is made of Nigeria in the trusteeship agreement. It does not follow that this clause of the agreement requires that the trust territory be administered as an integral part of adjacent territory or of any other particular territory of the Administering Authority. The real purpose of article 5(a) is to make clear the plenitude of the Administering Authority's power in the trust territory.

November 16, 1959

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For text, see Bulletin of Apr. 13, 1959, p. 535.

We can understand the fears and emotions of delegates who see danger in too long a delay in the resolution of this problem. However, it is possible to be too doctrinaire in this issue. We welcome the movement toward self-determination in Africa—indeed we would welcome it in every part of the world—because it represents the will of the millions of people who demand they be allowed to manage their own affairs. But, if for perfectly understandable reasons—the inability now to make a choice—the peoples of Southern Cameroons, as indicated by their political leaders, should desire a breathing spell in which to make up their minds, we see no reason why this should be denied them.

The repercussions of a hasty and ill-considered choice would be catastrophic. Accordingly my delegation would like to say to the distinguished African members of the United Kingdom delegation sitting beside us: We hope you will agree freely on a compromise that will be best for your country. We will not support any action by this Assembly that runs counter to the wishes of the people you represent.

Mr. Chairman, we still hope agreement between Prime Minister Foncha and Dr. Endeley can be reached. If it becomes clear that an agreement is impossible, my delegation will no doubt comment further on the situation in which we find ourselves.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1350 (XIII) of 13 March 1959 concerning the future of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, which expressed the hope that all concerned in the Territory would endeavour to reach agreement before the opening of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly on the alternatives to be put in the plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons and the qualifications for voting in it,

Noting the statements made by the representative of the Administering Authority, by the Premier of the Southern Cameroons and by the Leader of the Opposition in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly to the effect that no agreement was reached before the fourteenth session of the General Assembly as to the alternatives to be put in the plebiscite and the qualifications for voting in it,

Cameroons to a later date would help to establish more favourable conditions for ascertaining the freely expressed wishes of the population,

Noting the opinions expressed during the debate on this

and that a postponement of the plebiscite in the Southern

Noting the opinions expressed during the debate on this question at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly,⁴

Noting the statements made by the Premier of the Southern Cameroons and by the Leader of the Opposition in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly at the 898th meeting of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

- 1. Decides that the arrangements for the plebiscite referred to in resolution 1350 (XIII) shall begin on 30 September 1960, and that the plebiscite shall be concluded not later than March 1961;
- Recommends that the two questions to be put at the plebiscite should be;
- "(a) Do you wish to achieve independence by joining the independent Federation of Nigeria?
- "(b) Do you wish to achieve independence by joining the independent Republic of the Cameroons?";
- 3. Recommends that only persons born in the Southern Cameroons or one of whose parents was born in the Southern Cameroons should vote in the plebiscite;
- 4. Recommends that the Administering Authority, in consultation with the Government of the Southern Cameroons, take steps to implement the separation of the administration of the Southern Cameroons from that of the Federation of Nigeria not later than 1 October 1960.

United States Delegations to International Conferences

10th Session of FAO Conference

The Department of State announced on October 29 (press release 764) the following U.S. delegation to the 10th session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which convened at Rome October 31, 1959:

Member

Clarence L. Miller, Assistant Secretary, Marketing and Foreign Agriculture, Department of Agriculture

Alternate Members

Horace E. Henderson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, Department of State Max Myers, Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture A880

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³ A/Res/1352 (XIV); adopted by the General Assembly on Oct. 16 by a vote of 76 to 0, with 2 abstentions (Afghanistan and Iraq).

⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Fourth Committee, 885th to 899th and 901st to 903d meetings.

⁵ Ibid.

Associate Members

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Vincent E. Barnett, Jr., Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, American Embassy, Rome

Paul E. Callanan, Commodities Division, Office of International Resources, Department of State

Ralph W. Phillips, Director, International Organization Affairs, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture

Robert C. Tetro, Assistant Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture

Advisers

Burton A. Baker, Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy, Rabat

Charles R. Carry, California Fish Canners Association, Terminal Island, Calif.

Wilbert Chapman, Director of Research, American Tuna Boat Association, San Diego, Calif.

Albert C. Cline, Chief, Foreign Forestry Services, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture

George Dietz, Director, Foreign Trade Office, American Farm Bureau Federation, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Ursula E. Duffus, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State

John Ecklund, Director, Education and Organization Department, National Farmers Union, Denver, Colo.

Rulon Gibb, Treasurer, Commodity Credit Corporation.

Department of Agriculture

Sidney Shapiro, Chief, Branch of Special Reports, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

Bryon T. Shaw, Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture

Walter W. Sohl, Second Secretary and Economic Officer, American Embassy, Rome

Hazel K. Stiebeling, Director, Institute of Home Economics, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture

Clayton E. Whipple, Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy. Rome

The Conference of the FAO, which was established in 1945, is the chief legislative and policy-making organ of the Organization. Its membership comprises 76 countries. The chief aims of the FAO are to raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of the people under the jurisdiction of the member governments, secure improvements in the efficiency of production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, and better the conditions of rural populations.

This session of the Conference will consider, among other things, the world situation and outlook in respect to food and agriculture, food production in relation to population trends, economic position of farm populations, problems of agricultural development in underdeveloped countries, and a proposed freedom-from-hunger campaign.

It will also determine the budget for the next biennial period.

The Conference meets every 2 years in regular session and may meet in special session if necessary. The Organization's headquarters are at Rome.

11th Colombo Plan Meeting

The Department of State announced on October 26 (press release 757) the U.S. delegation to the 11th meeting of the Consultative Committee on Cooperative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia (the Colombo Plan), which opened on that day at Jogjakarta, Indonesia. A 2-week preparatory meeting at the officials level, October 26-November 9, will be followed by a Ministerial Meeting, which will convene on November 10.

H. Alexander Smith, Special Consultant to the Secretary of State, will be the U.S. representative to the Ministerial Meeting, with the personal rank of ambassador.

Charles W. Adair, Director, Office of International Financial and Development Affairs, Department of State, is the U.S. representative to the Officials Meeting and an alternate U.S. representative to the Ministerial Meeting.

Other members of the delegation are:

Alternate Representative to the Ministerial Meeting

Francis H. Russell, U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand

Advisers (both meetings)

Thomas Flanagan, Public Affairs Officer, American Embassy, Djakarta, Indonesia

Lester Gordon, Office of Finance and Development, Development Loan Fund

Ralph Hirschtritt, Assistant Chief, South and Southeast Asian Division, Office of International Finance, Department of the Treasury

Robert W. Moore, Office of Southwest Pacific Affairs, Department of State

Edward Rawson, Assistant Chief, Interregional Operations Staff, International Cooperation Administration

Sidney Schmukler, Economic Development Division, Department of State

Henry W. Spielman, Office of South Asian Affairs, Department of State

Secretary of Delegation

J. Harlan Southerland, Office of International Conferences, Department of State

A group of cabinet ministers representing Commonwealth countries met at Colombo, Ceylon, in January 1950 to discuss the problem of economic

November 16, 1959

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development in South and Southeast Asia. The Consultative Committee, which was formed as a result of those discussions, met in May 1950 and decided to invite countries outside the Commonwealth to participate in the discussions and activities of the Committee.

The United States became a member of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee in 1951 and has since that time participated in the annual meetings. The 10th meeting, in which the President and the Secretary of State participated, was held at Seattle, Wash., October-November 1958.

Other members of the Committee are: Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom (together with North Borneo, Sarawak, and Singapore), and Viet-Nam.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Sugar

International sugar agreement of 1958. Done at London December 1, 1958. Entered into force provisionally January 1, 1959.

Signatures: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and United Kingdom.

Notifications deposited of provisional application from January 1, 1959: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Senate advice and consent to ratification given: July 21, 1959.

Ratified and accession declared by the President: August 18, 1959.

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Ratifications, acceptances, and accessions deposited; Australia, December 23, 1958; Canada, April 6, 1959; China, May 29, 1959; Czechoslovakia, July 23, 1959; Denmark, May 29, 1959; France, June 1, 1959; Hungary, May 20, 1959; Peru, December 22, 1958; Union of South Africa, December 30, 1958; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, June 1, 1959; United Kingdom, December 29, 1958; and United States, October 9, 1959.

Territorial application:

Extended to the following British territories on December 29, 1958; Aden (Colony and Protectorate); Bahamas; Bermuda; British Guiana; British Honduras; British Virgin Islands; Cyprus: Falkland Islands (Colony and dependencies); Federation of Nigeria (Lagos, Northern, Eastern and Western Region of Nigeria, Southern Cameroons); Fili; Gambia (Colony and Protectorate); Gibraltar; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Seychelles; Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate); Somaliland Protectorate; The West Indies (Barbados, Jamaica (Including Turks and Calcos Islands and the Cayman Islands), Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla, Montserrat), Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)); Western Pacific High Commission Territories (British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony); Zanzibar.

Extended on October 9, 1959, to all of the territories for whose international relations the United States is

responsible.

Wheat

International wheat agreement, 1959, with annex. Opened for signature at Washington April 6 through 24, 1959. Entered into force July 16, 1959, for part I and parts III to VIII, and August 1, 1959, for part II. TIAS 4302. Accession deposited: Saudi Arabia, October 23, 1959.

BILATERAL

Guinea

Cultural relations agreement. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington October 28, 1959. Entered into force October 28, 1959.

Korea

Agreement providing for an informational media guarantee program. Effected by exchange of notes at Seoul April 4, 1958, and September 25, 1959. Entered into force September 25, 1959.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Designations

Albert E. Pappano as Deputy Director, Office of International Trade, effective November 2.

Reaffirmed reservations made at time of signature.

With a statement.

² With a declaration.

With a declarations.

^{&#}x27;With reservations made at time of signature.

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10/26	Visit of President of Guinea (re- write).
10/26	Nixon-Touré: exchange of greetings.
	Herter: death of Howard Fyfe.
10/26	Dillon: GATT Ministerial Meeting, Tokyo.
10/26	U.S. message to Chairman, Inter- American Peace Committee.
10/26	Delegation to Colombo Plan meeting (rewrite).
10/26	ANZUS Council communique.
10/27	Ghana credentials (rewrite).
10/27	Ambassador Bonsal's call on Presi- dent of Cuba.
10/28	Cultural agreement with Guinea.
10/29	Dillon: "American Foreign Economic Policy."
10/28	Herter: resignation of Under Secre- tary Murphy.
10/29	Delegation to FAO Conference (re- write).
10/29	Visit of President of Guinea.
10/30	Sale to Canada of properties in Lon- don.
10/30	Conclusion of talks with Moroccan Prime Minister.
10/30	Cultural exchange (Latin America).
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^{*} Not printed.

No. Date

[†] Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.



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